

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

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A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter

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In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

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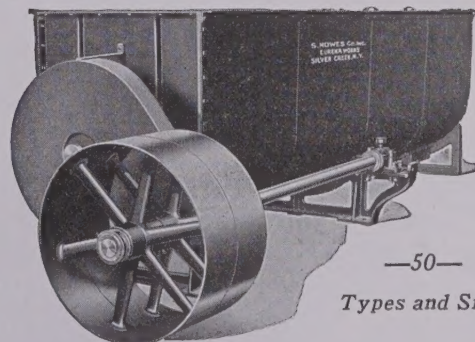
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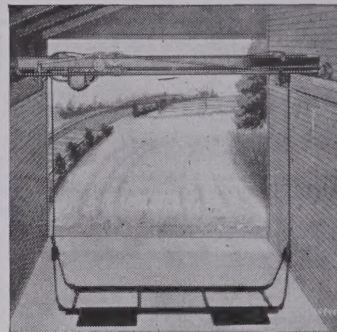
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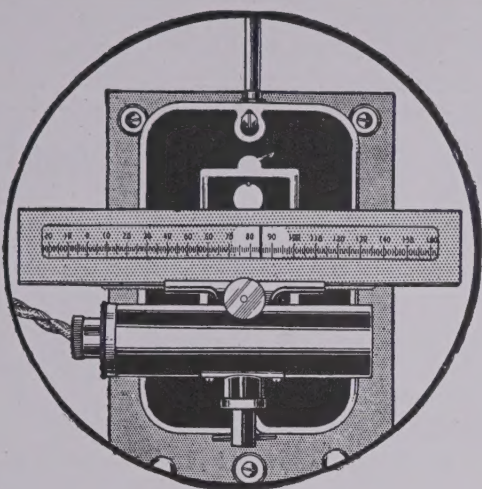
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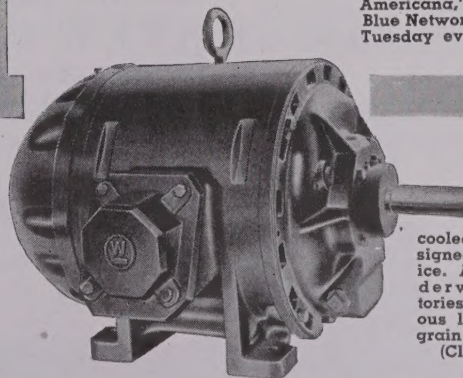
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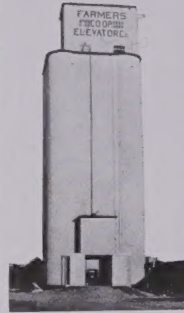


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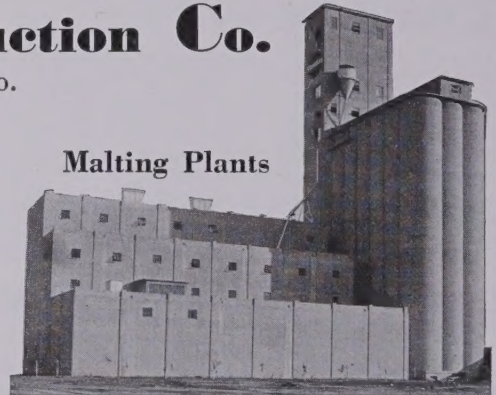
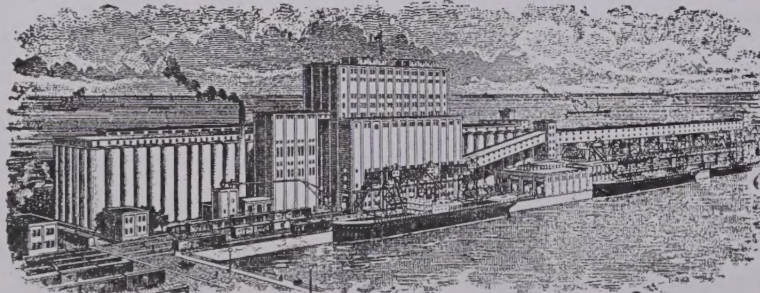
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201 Grain Exchange, Sioux City, Ia.

POLK SYSTEM— CONCRETE STORAGE

POLK-GENUNG-POLK CO.

Fort Branch, Indiana
Designers — Contractors

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Builders of: Grain Elevators
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T. E. IBBERSON CO.
Minneapolis Minnesota

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Since 1858

Famous dance bands play
nightly . . . Three Air Con-
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600 rooms with bath . . .
New Drive-in Garage.

HOTEL NICOLLET

NEIL R. MESSICK, Manager

When writ-
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& Feed
Journals
Consoli-
dated. By
so doing
you help
both your-
self and the
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tion.

Low-Cost Concrete Storage Bins for Corn and Soybeans

Designed to economically expand
your storage space.
Write for information about job
nearest you and see it for your-
self.

J. E. REESER & SON
Farmer City, Ill.

We enjoy our Grain & Feed Journals
very much and find it very interesting.—
Ward Bean & Elvtr. Co., Farley, N. M.

Wanted and For Sale

The rate for advertisements in this department is 25 cents per type line each insertion

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

GOOD ELEVATOR for sale; money maker; reason: ill health. Address 85N5, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

FOR SALE—10,000 bu. cribbed elevator and equipment; coal sheds, office building and dwelling, cob and fuel house, lumber shed. Bradish, Boone County, Nebraska. For further information write to Omaha Bank for Cooperatives, Farm Credit Bldg., Omaha, Nebr.

KANSAS Elevator practically sold after three insertions. Here's what the advertiser writes: "We enclose check for three insertions of our ad. We have had more than a dozen inquiries from our ad and believe that we will be able to effect a sale." This proves conclusively the value of a Journal Want-Ad.

CULLOM, ILL.—A modern 60,000 bus. capacity, well equipped grain elevator, with good basement, concrete floor, including ten ton scale; coal sheds, building for storage of ear corn and brick office building, located on an acre of ground, along the Ill. Central R.R. Excellent grain territory. Must sell to close estate. Inquire, George Koerner, Cullom, Ill., administrator of the estate of Bernard Sullivan, deceased.

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

NORTHWEST IOWA—25,000 bu. cribbed elevator; A1 condition; new electric equipment, truck scales, coal, feed, seed, paint, post, wire; sheds, large dwelling, garage; good business, reason ill health. O. N. Schuetz, Hawarden, Ia.

TO SETTLE ESTATE: The Geo. A. Lauffer Elevator for sale; located on C.&E.I. Ry Grant Park, Ill.; 50,000 bu. cribbed elevator and equipment, corn cribs, coal sheds, office and new Soweigh truck scale will be sold to highest bidder on Aug. 3, 1940, at one o'clock P. M. Good grain point. John C. Werner, Adm., Beecher, Illinois.

FOR SALE OR LEASE

FOR SALE OR LEASE—Flour, corn mill and elevator, 10 miles east of Evansville, Ind., railroad connections, improved highway. Chas. W. Brizius Co., Inc., Evansville, Ind.

FOR EXCHANGE

WILL TRADE good farmland for grain elevator, other grain business or feed mill. Prefer Kansas, Missouri or Iowa location. Schumacher Elevator Co., Victoria, Kansas.

FLOUR MILL FOR SALE

IOWA—Flour mill in good farming community; good grain territory; in excellent condition; splendid opportunity to make money. Write A. C. Hoot, Webster, City, Iowa.

ELEVATOR & FEED MILL FOR SALE

SOUTHEASTERN INDIANA—Elevator and feed mill for sale; elevator and equipment in first class condition; located in one of the best counties. Address 85Q12, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

ELEVATORS WANTED

GRAIN ELEVATOR wanted in Indiana, Ohio or Illinois. Give full information. Address 85Q14, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY

GRAIN, feed and oil business for sale in southwestern Iowa town, main line railroad; paying proposition. Address 85Q9, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED

WANTED—Position as manager of grain elevator; 15 years experience in grain, coal, feeds. Can keep set of books and records. Address 85Q11, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

INLAND WATERWAYS CORPORATION

Operating the

FEDERAL BARGE LINES

OFFERS FOR SALE

GRAIN TRANSFER FACILITIES AT HELENA, ARKANSAS

(Exclusive of Land)

Facilities complete for transferring grain from railroad cars to barges with estimated capacity of 9,000 bushels per hour, consisting of car unloading hoppers connected with a 30" belt conveyor 578' long to barges. Equipped with car pullers and unloading shovels. All electrically operated. Built 1927.

Sealed Bids will be received and publicly opened 2:00 P. M., September 5, 1940.

For Full Information Address

211 Camp Street

J. S. POWELL, Vice President

New Orleans, La.

Experience of Other Dealers

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS
CONSOLIDATED

332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter.

Gentlemen:—In order that I may profit by the experience of other dealers in grain and feed, please send me the semi-monthly *Grain & Feed Journals*. Enclosed find Two Dollars for one year's subscription.

Name of Firm.....

Capacity of Elevator

Post Office.....

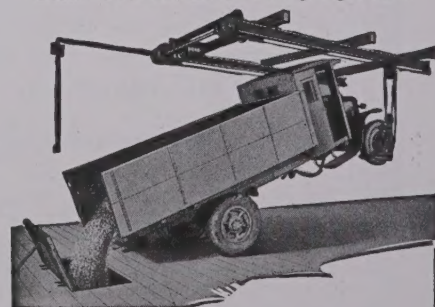
..... bus.

State.....

Use Universal Grain Code and reduce your Tolls

McMILLIN DUMPS

For Standard Truck, Heavy Duty & Semi-Trailer, Electrically Operated



Cut shows standard truck dump

A dump that fills all requirements. Capacity from smallest wagon to largest truck or semi-trailer. Dumps from any length vehicle into one dump door. By adding extension will dump into any number of doors. Operating connections at each door. Can be installed in almost any driveway. Installation simple and very reasonable. All parts of dump in plain view above driveway floor. Vehicles can be raised to any angle for dumping. Can be stopped and started as desired. Under complete control. All-steel power unit completely assembled. Substantially constructed. No delicate parts. **SPEEDY, SAFE and SIMPLE** in operation.

Address

L. J. McMILLIN

525 Board of Trade Bldg., Indianapolis, Indiana

MACHINES FOR SALE

NO. 3 J.B. Heavy Duty Mill nearly new; cheap. Box 313, Vernon Center, Minn.

ELECTRIC truck dump and feed mixer. W. W. Pearson, Reynolds, Ind.

CORN CUTTER & Grader—has motor—used very little. 84G5, Grain & Feed Jnl's., Chicago.

FEED MIXER—one ton—floor level feed—has motor—good as new. Write 84G7, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

HAMMER MILL with 25-h.p. motor and all attachments. Priced to sell. Write 84G8, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

AT A SACRIFICE—Complete 50 bbl. flour mill machinery. For particulars write Wm. Graunke Warehouse Co., Gardnersville, Nevada.

FEED MIXER for sale, has motor, and a late machine. Need space. Will sacrifice. Write 84G6, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—Sonander 150 lb. Automatic Sacking Scale, \$125.00; Giant Bean Picker, \$90.00; Oxford Bean Polisher, \$75.00. Central Michigan Grain Co., Battle Creek, Michigan.

3000' SCREW CONVEYOR, 9" and 12", steel encased, excellent condition, from liquidation of large plant located near Sandusky, Ohio. Consolidated Products Co., Inc., Box 545, Sandusky, Ohio.

TWO USED MONITOR Automatic Barley Separators, Style B, Size No. 15.

Capacity bushels per hour: Fine screen 1700; coarse screen 3000.

In good operating condition.

G. H. Walder, Purchasing Agent
C. M. St. P. & P. R. Co.

718 Union Station Chicago, Ill.

EXCEPTIONALLY good machines: No. 5 Jay Bee hammermill with 75 h.p. motor, tex-rope drive, governor controlled feeder; No. 3 Gruender hammermill Whirl Beater type belt drive; 3,000 lb. Davis Batch mixer (new); McMillan molasses mixer; 2 Draver feeders (new); 100 ft. of 9" screw conveyor in box; size 10 Cyclone dust collector; all in perfect condition and priced to sell. Cliff Buzick, Bardstown, Ky.

FOR SALE—Late type National Cash register for flour or feed mills; Steel King hammermills, late type screen change; Triangle Packaging machine; Richardson Automatic and Hopper Scales; motor and belt driven attrition mills, two and three pair high rolls; Howell roll, lapage cut, 6x12 roll; Carter Disc Separators; clipper cleaners, manlift, seed treating machines; Oxford bean polisher, Long belt bean picker; water wheels; oat clippers and hullers; molasses mixers, batch mixers; blue print machine; band saws. Send us your inquiries. A. D. Hughes Co., Wayland, Mich.

MOTORS—GENERATORS

ELECTRICAL MACHINERY

Large stock of motors and generators, A.C. and D.C., new and rebuilt, at attractive prices. Special bargains in hammermill motors, 25 to 100 H.P., 1200 to 3600 R.P.M. Write for stock list and prices. Expert repair service.

V. M. NUSSBAUM & CO., Fort Wayne, Indiana.

SEND FOR YOUR FREE COPY

Bulletin No. 65—Just off the press—thirty-two illustrated pages of electric motors, generators, engines, attrition mills, hammer mills, and all types of electric and power machinery, all priced to sell. It will pay you to consult this money saving bulletin for your present needs, also to have a copy in your files for future reference. Send for yours today. Rockford Electric Equipment Co., 728 S. Wyman St., Rockford, Illinois.

MOTOR-PUMPS: Guaranteed rebuilt electric motors, pumps, etc. Largest stock in Illinois, outside of Chicago. Will take your equipment in trade; also offer emergency motor repair and rewinding service. Distributors for Wagner and Peerless motors, specially adapted for farm and grain elevator application. We offer free engineering advice on your problems. Write us without obligation. New illustrated bulletin No. 23, just off the press, will be mailed on request. Rockford Power Machinery Co., 6th Ave. and 6th St., Rockford, Ill.

MACHINES WANTED

WANTED—? pair high roller mill. Good condition. Box 788, Enid, Oklahoma.

WANTED—Used fan for elevator. Patoka Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Co., Patoka, Ill.

WANTED FOR USER—Pneumatic Packaging Machines, Horizontal Batch Mixers, Screens, Mikro Pulverizers, Hammer Mills, Expellers, Dryers. Ad. 85P1, Grain & Feed Journals, Chgo.

DIESEL ENGINES FOR SALE

ONE 37½ and one 50 h.p. Fairbanks Morse, Type Y, Semi-Diesel. These engines are priced low and we must move them. Chas. Wolohan, Inc., Hemlock, Michigan.

SCALE WANTED

USED AUTOMATIC loading out scale for grain elevator wanted, 6 to 10 bus. capacity, Richardson preferred. Farmers Union Grain Co., Coulee City, Wash.

SEEDS WANTED

WANTED—A car or two of Turkey wheat suitable for seed. Valley Center Farmers Union Co-op Merc. & Elevator Co., Valley Center, Kan.

INCREASED CAPACITIES—

A complete stock of buckets, leg belts, head pulleys, motors and head drives enables us to quote you promptly and exactly on the proper equipment to increase the elevating capacity of your elevator legs to any speed you may desire, yet keep power costs low.

Write us about your needs.
No obligation, of course.

WHITE★STAR★COMPANY

WICHITA, KANSAS

The Last Word in Clark's Direct Reduction Grain Tables

is a combination of our popular 7-card set, Form 3275 Spiral and our new Truck Loads to Bushels, Form 23,090 Spiral which reduce by 10 pound breaks any weight of grain from 600 to 23,090 pounds to bushels of 32, 48, 56, 60, 70 and 75 lbs.

Carefully printed from large clear type, using jet black ink, showing the bushels directly beside the weight of grain reduced and distinctly separated by rules and spaces so as to prevent errors in reading. The most practical, the most helpful grain reduction tables ever published. Their use will return their cost every day of the busy season in labor and time saved and errors prevented.

The spiral binding keeps the cards flat, and in regular sequence, and prevents the exposure of more than one grain at a time so it is easy to keep wide open the tables for the grain being received.

Both sets of tables are printed on heavy six ply tough check of durable quality, 11x13 inches with marginal index. Shipping weight, 3 lbs. You can get both sets described below for \$2.60, plus postage.

| Direct Reduction Grain Tables | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| COPYRIGHT BY GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL CHICAGO | | | | | | | | | |
| 32 lbs. per bushel—OATS | | | | | | | | | |
| 600 | 18.75 | 18.75 | 18.75 | 18.75 | 18.75 | 18.75 | 18.75 | 18.75 | 18.75 |
| 610 | 19.06 | 19.06 | 19.06 | 19.06 | 19.06 | 19.06 | 19.06 | 19.06 | 19.06 |
| 620 | 19.38 | 19.38 | 19.38 | 19.38 | 19.38 | 19.38 | 19.38 | 19.38 | 19.38 |
| 630 | 19.70 | 19.70 | 19.70 | 19.70 | 19.70 | 19.70 | 19.70 | 19.70 | 19.70 |
| 640 | 20.00 | 20.00 | 20.00 | 20.00 | 20.00 | 20.00 | 20.00 | 20.00 | 20.00 |
| 650 | 20.31 | 20.31 | 20.31 | 20.31 | 20.31 | 20.31 | 20.31 | 20.31 | 20.31 |
| 660 | 20.63 | 20.63 | 20.63 | 20.63 | 20.63 | 20.63 | 20.63 | 20.63 | 20.63 |
| 670 | 20.94 | 20.94 | 20.94 | 20.94 | 20.94 | 20.94 | 20.94 | 20.94 | 20.94 |
| 680 | 21.26 | 21.26 | 21.26 | 21.26 | 21.26 | 21.26 | 21.26 | 21.26 | 21.26 |
| 690 | 21.58 | 21.58 | 21.58 | 21.58 | 21.58 | 21.58 | 21.58 | 21.58 | 21.58 |
| 700 | 21.88 | 21.88 | 21.88 | 21.88 | 21.88 | 21.88 | 21.88 | 21.88 | 21.88 |
| 710 | 22.19 | 22.19 | 22.19 | 22.19 | 22.19 | 22.19 | 22.19 | 22.19 | 22.19 |
| 720 | 22.50 | 22.50 | 22.50 | 22.50 | 22.50 | 22.50 | 22.50 | 22.50 | 22.50 |
| 730 | 22.81 | 22.81 | 22.81 | 22.81 | 22.81 | 22.81 | 22.81 | 22.81 | 22.81 |
| 740 | 23.13 | 23.13 | 23.13 | 23.13 | 23.13 | 23.13 | 23.13 | 23.13 | 23.13 |
| 750 | 23.44 | 23.44 | 23.44 | 23.44 | 23.44 | 23.44 | 23.44 | 23.44 | 23.44 |
| 760 | 23.75 | 23.75 | 23.75 | 23.75 | 23.75 | 23.75 | 23.75 | 23.75 | 23.75 |
| 770 | 24.06 | 24.06 | 24.06 | 24.06 | 24.06 | 24.06 | 24.06 | 24.06 | 24.06 |
| 780 | 24.38 | 24.38 | 24.38 | 24.38 | 24.38 | 24.38 | 24.38 | 24.38 | 24.38 |
| 790 | 24.69 | 24.69 | 24.69 | 24.69 | 24.69 | 24.69 | 24.69 | 24.69 | 24.69 |
| 800 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 |
| 810 | 25.31 | 25.31 | 25.31 | 25.31 | 25.31 | 25.31 | 25.31 | 25.31 | 25.31 |
| 820 | 25.63 | 25.63 | 25.63 | 25.63 | 25.63 | 25.63 | 25.63 | 25.63 | 25.63 |
| 830 | 25.94 | 25.94 | 25.94 | 25.94 | 25.94 | 25.94 | 25.94 | 25.94 | 25.94 |
| 840 | 26.26 | 26.26 | 26.26 | 26.26 | 26.26 | 26.26 | 26.26 | 26.26 | 26.26 |
| 850 | 26.58 | 26.58 | 26.58 | 26.58 | 26.58 | 26.58 | 26.58 | 26.58 | 26.58 |
| 860 | 26.88 | 26.88 | 26.88 | 26.88 | 26.88 | 26.88 | 26.88 | 26.88 | 26.88 |
| 870 | 27.19 | 27.19 | 27.19 | 27.19 | 27.19 | 27.19 | 27.19 | 27.19 | 27.19 |
| 880 | 27.50 | 27.50 | 27.50 | 27.50 | 27.50 | 27.50 | 27.50 | 27.50 | 27.50 |
| 890 | 27.81 | 27.81 | 27.81 | 27.81 | 27.81 | 27.81 | 27.81 | 27.81 | 27.81 |
| 900 | 28.13 | 28.13 | 28.13 | 28.13 | 28.13 | 28.13 | 28.13 | 28.13 | 28.13 |
| 910 | 28.44 | 28.44 | 28.44 | 28.44 | 28.44 | 28.44 | 28.44 | 28.44 | 28.44 |
| 920 | 28.75 | 28.75 | 28.75 | 28.75 | 28.75 | 28.75 | 28.75 | 28.75 | 28.75 |
| 930 | 29.06 | 29.06 | 29.06 | 29.06 | 29.06 | 29.06 | 29.06 | 29.06 | 29.06 |
| 940 | 29.38 | 29.38 | 29.38 | 29.38 | 29.38 | 29.38 | 29.38 | 29.38 | 29.38 |
| 950 | 29.69 | 29.69 | 29.69 | 29.69 | 29.69 | 29.69 | 29.69 | 29.69 | 29.69 |
| 960 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 |
| 970 | 30.31 | 30.31 | 30.31 | 30.31 | 30.31 | 30.31 | 30.31 | 30.31 | 30.31 |
| 980 | 30.63 | 30.63 | 30.63 | 30.63 | 30.63 | 30.63 | 30.63 | 30.63 | 30.63 |
| 990 | 30.94 | 30.94 | 30.94 | 30.94 | 30.94 | 30.94 | 30.94 | 30.94 | 30.94 |
| 1000 | 31.26 | 31.26 | 31.26 | 31.26 | 31.26 | 31.26 | 31.26 | 31.26 | 31.26 |

090 pounds. Reductions are by 10 pound breaks into bushels of 32, 48, 56, 60, 70 and 75 lbs. Shipping weight, 2 lbs. Price, only \$1.50, plus postage. Order No. 23,090 Spiral.

A combination of Form 23,090 Spiral, with Form 3275 Spiral gives complete reduction of all grains specified in a range from 600 to 23,090 pounds. Both sets of tables now for only \$2.60, plus postage. Shipping weight 3 lbs.

Send all orders to the semi-monthly

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

Headquarters—Books for Grain Dealers

332 S. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.

CORN STORAGE

that means Savings and Profit

More and more mills and elevators find that COLUMBIAN Bolted Steel Tanks provide the same money-saving, money-making advantages for *shelled corn storage* as they do for wheat storage.

Fire-safe, weather-tight, rodent-proof. Can be increased in size—or dismantled, moved to a new location and re-assembled, without damage to tanks. Easily installed—and as permanent as the steel from which they are made—the best grade of hot rolled Copper-bearing steel.



COLUMBIAN BOLTED STEEL TANKS

Literally hundreds of these tanks are giving extra storage advantages to users throughout the grain areas of the U. S., Mexico, Central and South Americas. Above is one example—a recent installation of a battery of eight. Available in sizes ranging from 10 to 40 feet in diameter and up to 84 feet high.

Whatever your grain storage requirements, it will pay you to investigate Columbian Tanks.

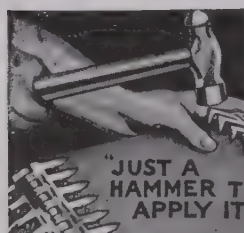
COLUMBIAN STEEL TANK CO.

P. O. Box M-4226

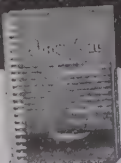
Kansas City, Missouri

for Quick Replacement
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Installation

● WRITE, wire or telephone for complete information now!



Drives straight
Compression grip
protects belt ends
Smooth on both faces
Embeds in belt
Rocker hinge pin
Joint easily separated



15 EDITIONS and
still going strong

● Here is a 72-page pocket size manual, "Short Cuts to Power Transmission," that presents a wealth of practical information about transmission and conveyor belts. Offers pointers on how to care for belts, methods of lacing, how to repair conveyor belts, etc.

WRITE FOR YOUR COPY

ALLIGATOR for Extra belt lacing hours

One of our lunch hour statisticians estimates that two hundred million belts have been laced with Alligator steel belt lacing since its introduction thirty years ago.

If these belts could all tell their story of performance it would be summed up in "extra belt lacing hours."

Since the original patent expired there have been many lacings that looked like Alligator. But fortunately for Alligator the making of belt lacing is a highly specialized job. Years of research, backed by thousands of dynamometer tests plus better alloy steels and the constant improvement in die making and stamping practice, have been responsible for these extra belt lacing hours.

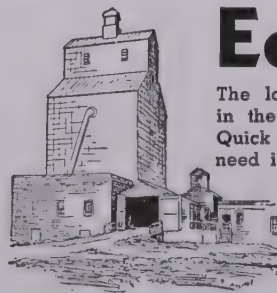
Every plant should have a supply of Alligator steel belt lacing on hand. Twelve sizes for flat belts of all types up to 3/8" thick. Special lengths for wide belts. Also made in "Monel" and "Everdur." Order from your supply house.

FLEXIBLE STEEL LACING CO.

4692 Lexington St., Chicago, Ill.

ALLIGATOR
TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFFICE
STEEL BELT LACING

Grain Elevator Equipment



The largest and most complete stock in the country. Quality merchandise. Quick shipments. No matter what you need in the way of machinery or supplies, if it is used in a grain elevator or feed plant you can get it from us promptly and at prices that will save you money.

We Manufacture:

DIRECT-CONNECTED GEARED ELEVATOR HEAD DRIVES, AERO-FLEX TELESCOPING PNEUMATIC TRUCK DUMPS, ELECTRIC OVERHEAD TRAVELING TRUCK HOISTS, COMBINATION FEEDER, SCALPER AND MAGNETIC SEPARATOR, PNEUMATIC FEED BLOWERS AND COLLECTORS, VERTI-LIFT RADIAL DISTRIBUTORS AND SPOUTING, PULLEYS, SPROCKETS, GEARS, BEARINGS, CLUTCHES, ETC.

We Distribute:

Attrition Mills—Hammer Mills—Batch Mixers—Molasses Mixers—Corn Crushers—Corn Shellers—Corn Crackers and Graders—Waukesha Power Units—Grain Cleaners—Oat Hullers—Seed Treaters—Scales—Car Pullers—Air Compressors—Motors—Manlifts—Conveyors—Belting—Cups—Rope—Cable—Chain—Dockage Equipment.

GENERAL CATALOG AND PRICES ON REQUEST

R. R. Howell Co.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED
INCORPORATED

332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.
Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
Established 1898

**AMERICAN ELEVATOR &
GRAIN TRADE**
Established 1928

THE GRAIN WORLD
Established 1928

PRICE CURRENT - GRAIN REPORTER
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improving of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States, Canada and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy current issue, 25c.

To Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, ILL., AUGUST 14, 1940

THOROLY MIXING grain before loading it into cars relieves the shipper of suspicion of attempting to plug the load.

STORING CORN in a modern grain elevator is so much safer and less expensive all of the surplus stock should keep out of the steel bins.

THE COUNTRY grain buyer who neglects to have his scales tested frequently is just making a wild guess at what he is receiving for his money.

THE ELEVATOR owner whose plant stands on his own ground is under no obligation to the railroad and can ship his grain by any carrier to any market as may best promote his interest.

A REWARD for the release of cars the same day they are spotted for unloading to offset the demurrage penalty now assessed by rail carriers for delayed release is suggested by a Memphis correspondent with a view to expediting the movement of grain during a car famine.

THE SECRETARY of agriculture refuses to resign the privilege of acting as Santa Claus with the public's money.

WHITE CORN continues to command an attractive premium in the central markets, but growers are so engrossed in the production of yellow hybrids they overlook the soaring prices of No. 1 white.

THE INCREASING popularity of grand opening days is drawing larger and larger crowds of farmers to the country elevators, familiarizing visitors with the merchandise handled and the merits of the goods exhibited.

THANKS to the National Ass'n, grain dealers will henceforth be permitted to work 56 hours per week for a period or periods of not more than 14 weeks in the aggregate in any calendar year, before time and a half be allowed for overtime.

THE WHEAT in store now occupies only a little more than one-third of the 422,000,000 bus. of commercial storage at marketing centers, indicating that a freely functioning grain trade can dispose of our crops without government aid.

CLOSING of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange is urged by members of Parliament who are as the blind leading the blind. This unwise movement was nipped in the bud, however, when the British Ministry of Food intelligently declared it could see no advantage to anyone in closing the Exchange. The minute some politicians get a little power they are overcome with a strong ambition to dominate everything.

DELIVERY on future contracts on the Chicago Board of Trade of cottonseed oil in tank cars at points outside the Chicago district, with allowance of freight to Chicago, is an innovation that should appeal to handlers of other commodities if extended to embrace grains. A holder of grain outside the Chicago district would not be under the compulsion of shipping the grain to Chicago to get a certificate deliverable on his hedge.

THE CAR SHORTAGE this fall and winter will be transformed into a shortage of storage or boat room if the railroad managements carry out their plans. The carriers will refuse to have their locomotive engines stand idle while shippers use freight cars as immovable warehouses, as occurred many years ago, before the car service division of the Ass'n of American Railroads was so well organized. Their ideal now is to permit no car to be loaded unless space for its contents can be found at destination. Had not the Canadian Railways taken this step in time there would now be some 15,000 cars of grain on track at the lake head waiting to be unloaded into elevators already nearly filled.

WEEVIL infested box cars are causing flour shippers unusual worry. If any box car contains weevil in its hidden pockets, then the country grain shipper should discover and clean them out before entrusting the car with his No. 1 wheat. Weevil multiply rapidly this hot weather, and earn heavy discounts.

TYRANNICAL rule by whim of bureaucrats instead of law will not be possible under the Walter-Logan Bill which has passed the House and is in the Senate, as it gives an aggrieved citizen the right to appeal to the courts for justice denied him by the bureaucracy. In the interest of fair play pressure should be brought on senators by businessmen for the passage of this bill.

STATE laws regulating grain storage rates mean nothing to the Public Utilities Commission of the State of South Dakota, which has granted warehousemen under its jurisdiction the right to charge the farmers one rate and a government corporation a lower rate. Presumably whenever the government corporation changes its contract up or down a fraction of a cent per bushel the State of South Dakota will follow its master with dog-like fidelity.

COUNTRY grain buyers who have any doubt regarding haulers' right to sell the grain should write on face of check "In payment for . . . bushels of . . . which are free from any lien or mortgage." While this endorsement does not prevent some farmers from making a dishonest statement regarding title to grain they deliver, the endorsement does furnish evidence of misrepresentation in case later developments prove farmer has not clear title to the grain delivered.

HUMAN NATURE being what it is and always has been, no strenuous effort to provide employment or means of defense can be expected until our bureaucracy consents to a restoration of the profit motive that makes the wheels of industry hum. With a fair rate of storage charges assured on government controlled grain our enterprising merchants would be eagerly building grain warehouses everywhere and relieve the A.A.A. of the excuse to waste public funds in putting up makeshift tin cans for corn.

ARGENTINE corn purchases by a Boston feed manufacturer and Jacksonville, Fla., interests will aid the Sec'y of Agriculture to build up his ever normal granary, which moves one to inquire why do not the embattled dairy farmers of New England organize a Boston corn party to dump imported corn in Boston harbor as a protest against the duty that raises the cost of their feed 25 cents per bushel. Evidently the loan on corn is holding the United States price above the world level, and preventing normal exports of our great surplus.

A MODERN TRUCK dump when properly installed is such a great convenience that the receiving facilities of an up-to-date elevator are expedited beyond measure; however, like all mechanical devices, the modern dump calls for frequent and careful inspection in order to keep it in prime working condition.

PERSISTENCE in its policy of holding cash corn taken in on loans will burden the C.C.C. with an incubus of its own creation, a burden it could easily unload by selling the cash corn on the market and buying a corresponding quantity of the future to maintain its long position if desired. The Government's holdings, no matter how great, can readily be absorbed by traders over all the world who are willing to sell a Chicago future against their own cash holdings anywhere. The open interest at Chicago is never limited to the 27,167,000 bus. of elevator capacity in that city deliverable on future contracts.

NOTIFICATION by Canada's Director of Weights & Measures to Canada's Board of Grain Commissioners that failure of elevator operators to check clearances between scale deck levers and stringers and the stationary parts of the pit in which the scale deck floats often leads to errors in weighing heavy loads, again focuses attention on the importance of checking the receiving scale frequently. It is pointed out that when clearances are insufficient to allow free movement of the live parts of the scale accurate weights cannot be expected. Upon the accuracy of its receiving scale depends not only the income of the elevator, but the most valuable asset any country grain buyer can have, a good reputation for accurate weights.

Manipulating the Index

The Central Statistical Board of the Washington government has recommended that all government agencies adopt a new base period for statistical indices, the years 1935 to 1939.

All the laws enacted in recent years to aid agriculture have had the years 1910 to 1914 as the basis for parity payments to farmers for compliance with the orders of the bureaucracy; and since those years saw good prices for crops and reasonable prices for what the farmers bought from the then untaxed manufacturers the bureaucracy has been able to show that the farmer is not getting enough for his crops as measured in purchasing power. For that reason the Bureau of Agricultural Economics can be expected to persist in using the old index and to refuse to adopt the new base period.

It would be just as bad to have the index show that one class of citizens has become relatively so prosperous that government relief is no longer necessary.

Misleading A.A.A. Propaganda

Among the letters approved by Department of Agriculture officials for mailing to wheat growers in offering loans of public monies to hold the new wheat crop off the market is one that begins with the following buncombe, which if swallowed by the gullible farmer makes him an easy victim:

Are you going to market your crop the old way—take whatever price you are offered and let the speculator have the profit? Or are you willing to spend a fractional part of the time and effort required to produce your crop to determine the most profitable way to market it? A few years ago you had no choice. Now you can determine how and where you market your wheat and how much you will get for it.

A bureaucrat may solicit business for his department. It is possible, too, that the writing of sales letters is within the province of a Department of Agriculture that believes in building bigger and better bureaucracies, regardless of the fact that the funds being offered are public funds, exacted from all the people for the support of government, not for the purpose of financing governmental ventures in private business.

But one cannot help feeling that government agencies should be subjected to the same rigid rules regarding misrepresentation, dishonest, and grossly exaggerated statements that apply to private business under threat of citation before the Federal Trade Commission. By inference, the sales letter under discussion is full of misleading statements.

Take the statement about the speculator, for example. Who is the speculator? Big names, like Leiter, Livermore, Cuten and Crawford pop into mind. At their demise the fabulous fortunes they were supposed to have made from speculation were found to be non-existent. The fabulous fortunes had been lost the way they had been made, cushioning the market for producers.

Speculation in commodities still exists. But the big speculator today is the federal government, drawing on unlimited capital thru its borrowing and taxing power.

The effect of a single big speculator in the form of a national government has not had a wholesome effect on prices. Like private speculators, the government has lost money on most of its speculative ventures in commodities. But while the government was losing money, the farmers also were losing money in the prices they received for their commodities. Farm commodity prices were never held down by the depressing effect of tremendous stores piled in public show windows when speculation in commodities was a private enterprise. The farmers' market has been depressed by the government's interference. While farmers have refused to sell below the government's loan figures, buyers have refused to buy above the same figures. Consequently the farmers have lost the benefit

that comes from buyers competing with one another and bidding up prices for available supplies.

The facts in the case deny the promise in the sales letter that a farmer can determine now how much he will get for his wheat. Unless we presume that the word, "determine," is used in the sense that a farmer can take a look at the government loan price and determine that is the price he is going to get. Of a certainty, buyers and consumers are going to pay him very little more than the government's peg. They do not have to. Their only competition is the government; and the government's price is pegged.

The International Cartel

Under international law the South American countries have a right to sell their grain and meats to any belligerent, including Italy and Germany as well as non-belligerent Spain and Portugal. Spanish is the language of most of South America, and Portuguese that of Brazil. It is to be expected that the Latin-American countries will become restive under continued interference with their trade in Europe. They will not relish being deprived of their former outlet in Germany and lands now controlled by Germany for coffee, wheat, corn and frozen meats.

With these fundamentals the Washington administration is facing great difficulty in organizing an international trading corporation to buy up South American products and control their sale. With half a billion bushels of corn on its hands undisposed of the Washington administration is in no position to take on the Argentine corn crop, most of which is grown to be exported.

Have we forgotten the outcome of the quota agreement under which the wheat exporting countries were to limit their shipments?

Unless a basis of common interest can be found with the interested parties making sacrifices corresponding to the benefits derived, it will be impossible to create a controlling agency for all Western hemisphere trade. Another difficulty is that the American countries are agricultural and their natural outlets are to industrial countries such as those of Europe.

Appropriation of \$2,000,000,000 to buy up the crops of South America was of course the first and unconsidered thought of the administration which solves every problem by paying out money. On sober second thought it will be found that is not the answer. Some other plan must be devised to protect the small southern alleged "republics" from the rapacity of the totalitarian powers. In all fairness the burden of expense should be borne by the beneficiaries. The Latin-American states will become really interested if they are made responsible in presenting a united front to trade aggressors.

Get Together on Soybean Grades

In an organization so vast as the United States Government it is inevitable that a few of its innumerable buros and agencies will be found to be duplicating the research work of others, wasting time, efforts and taxpayers' money thru lack of co-ordination higher up.

The present situation in establishment of grades of soybeans under the Grain Standards Act apparently is about to show a similar duplication of research.

The agency of the government enforcing the Grain Grades Act under the Federal Grain Supervision, which hitherto has had nothing whatever to do with the soybean grades and now takes soybeans under its jurisdiction, pretends not to know that another federal agency has had many years of experience in soybean grading, and that it must do its own research.

These official "United States Standards for Soybeans" were established by the government many years ago and in the light of experience later revised to go into effect Sept. 3, 1935, and published in a booklet by the Buro of Agricultural Economics. These grades of the federal government have been adopted by state inspection departments in grading soybeans and are thoroly well understood by the trade generally. Federal soybean inspectors stationed at shipping points have been working under these grading rules. Therefore no research work is necessary.

The facts upon which to base some minor adjustments of the rules are available without further research.

The interests to be served are the processors and the warehousemen. The processor is entitled to a grade that he can convert economically into meal and oil. The warehouseman is entitled to a grade that will keep in store. The farmer has no choice but to do his best to grow a grade that can be safely warehoused and for which the processor can afford to pay well.

The processor's grade should protect him against damaged beans rather than splits. The warehouseman's grade should protect him against excess or too little moisture and permit him to load out the same grade he takes in. An export grade might be one that is not good enough for domestic processing.

If the processor dictated the phraseology of the grade rule it would call for a limit of 13 per cent moisture, since it is a condition peculiar to processing that the beans must be dried down to 13 per cent before processing. This drying is a part of the processing the same as grinding and pressing, and is best done in the processing plant and not in an elevator for shipment, for the good and sufficient reason that the beans, unlike corn, can not be dried without breaking up

into pieces. Drying beans is not an elevator job, as is drying of corn.

If the government wishes to establish a commercial grade it will have to listen to the warehousemen, who, strange as it may seem, desire more permissible moisture, and that is also the interest of the farmer, who wants more buyers for his crop.

BY FIXING the mine price of bituminous coal, which will become effective Sept. 3, higher if moved out by water than if shipped by rail, to make the cost to the consumer the same, the Government Bituminous Coal Division discourages the use of waterways provided at great government expense, and deprives our industries and our great electric light and power companies of the cheap fuel that makes power costs lower to every user of electricity.

Famous French Grain Import Firm Changes Hands

Louis Dreyfus & Co., famous French grain importing firm, with headquarters in Paris, and branches and representatives all over the world, including the U. S. and Canada, is turning over its assets to F. Laval & Co., a new company organized for this purpose.

The new company is said to have agreed to assume the responsibilities of the Dreyfus organization in Canada and U. S. A. Its members are reported to be American citizens.

Louis Dreyfus, head of the old firm, is one of a long list of famous French personages reported by Berlin dispatches to have been deprived of properties and citizenship by the Petain government.

The Dreyfus organization had suffered a sharp decline in its grain importing business thru the war, the British blockade, and the practice of the British purchasing commission, which buys direct from the Canadian Wheat Board.

Racketeering by Parasitic Organizers to Stop

The Farmers Union Grain Terminal Ass'n, of St. Paul, Minn., headed by M. W. Thatcher, a familiar farm organizing figure in the lobbies of the nation's capitol, may no longer borrow funds from the U. S. Treasury thru the Farm Security Administration, according to an order made effective July 1.

Thru Minnesota, North and South Dakota, and Montana are about 100 co-operative grain elevators that are reported to have been established by the Farmers Union agents with government money borrowed from the F.S.A. during the last two years. Many have been set up to compete with co-operative elevators already operating and financed with home capital.

Agents organizing with government funds advised the farmers they needed to pay out no money of their own. Their stock would be self-liquidating from profits earned.

However, a participating farmer had to sign notes, and a whole flock of other papers binding him to the agreement. The notes, ranging from \$50 to \$200 for individual farmers, were unsecured. Whether the F.S.A. will enforce payment of these notes remains to be seen.

The amendment of the Act, denying to the F.S.A. the right to finance organizing of co-operatives thru the Farmers Union grew out of insistent protests from major farm groups like the American Farm Buro Federation, and the National Grange.

C.C.C. Gets Additional Capital

The lending power of the Commodity Credit Corp. on 1940 crops has been lifted an additional \$500,000,000 by House action in Congress. The bill authorizing this addition only awaits action by the President.

Officials reported recently that the C.C.C.'s \$900,000,000 of capitalization was nearly exhausted.

Among objectors to the bill authorizing the additional capitalization were Representative Wolcott of Michigan who declared the C.C.C. had suffered a paper loss of \$148,625,000 on cotton alone, and Representative Gifford of Massachusetts, who feared that "some day there will be a frightful loss," if the C.C.C. has to liquidate its holdings.

Cost of 1939 Farm Program

Agricultural payments to producers during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1940, totaled \$714,194,021.68, according to a statement by the division of fiscal management of the AAA.

This total for the 1939 farm program was broken into \$464,953,000.24 for conservation payments, \$32,920,000.48 for sugar payments, \$188,298,143.15 for payments under the Price Adjustment Act of 1938, and \$28,022,872.81 to county ass'ns of producers.

Total expenditures of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration for the same period are reported at \$908,468,872.81.

Top ranking states in the volume of government payments received under AAA in the "total expenditures" record for the fiscal year ending June 30, were Iowa (\$61,464,852.10), Illinois (\$42,844,046.70), Kansas (\$36,253,721.19), Nebraska (\$36,701,408.14), and Texas (\$99,440,488.02).

2 1/2 Cts. for Handling Corn from Steel Bins

The A.A.A.'s county com'ites that act as agents for the Commodity Credit Corp. have been instructed to pay elevator operators a uniform rate of 2 1/2 c per bu. for handling corn from the steel bins of the government thru the elevator, and into cars, where such corn is ordered shipped, says Ivan C. Harden, of the C.C.C.

No indication is given of intention to move any volume of corn out of the steel bins into the channels of trade. Nor are advices available regarding the future of the steel bins. A few steel bins, left over from last fall, have been erected in the corn belt during this summer, but no new orders for steel bins have been issued, nor does there appear in official circles any intention at the moment of buying more.

Some changes have been made in the requirements of the C.C.C. for approval of country elevators for storage of C.C.C. corn in the future. Where state laws are enforced the C.C.C. follows the regulations set up by the state law. Where there is no state law, or where a state law is not enforced and an elevator is not licensed, the C.C.C. requires a bond of 5c per bu. of the total capacity of the warehouse with a minimum bond of \$5,000 instead of the minimum of \$2,500 allowed a year ago. The rule covering bonding of total capacity, and minimum bond apply regardless of state law.

Regulations of the C.C.C. covering acceptable storage facilities have been tightened. Storage facilities will not be approved or used, says Mr. Harden, unless they have efficient means for turning and handling grain. A country elevator operator will not be allowed to store corn in a barn or bin away from his elevator where it cannot be turned. The corn must be put in a sound bin, with spouting, and a leg adjacent, so that the corn can be turned and handled in accordance with C.C.C. instructions.

Asked—Answered

[Readers desiring trade information should send query for free publication here. The experience of brother dealers is most helpful. Replies to queries are solicited.]

To Waterproof Boot Pit?

Grain & Feed Journals: My receiving pit is about five feet below ground level, concreted, and the ground is low and water stands around it after a rain. After each rain I have to bail out more or less water and take the loss on any grain that happens to be in the pit at the time.

Can concrete be made absolutely waterproof? If so, I would appreciate it if you would send me the formula together with any special instructions necessary for making this kind of concrete.—J. E. Pumphrey, Maunie, Ill.

Ans.: Cement concrete is made waterproof not by adding a so-called leakproof material but by correct proportioning of the ingredients and thoro mixing.

For waterproof concrete the mixture should be one cubic foot of cement to one and one-half cubic feet of sand to two cubic feet of gravel or crushed stone. The sand should be very coarse. Gravel should be washed thoroly to free it from all foreign matter.

Only enough water should be added to make the concrete flow freely in the forms without showing excess water on top.

The secret is thoro spading or puddling after placing in the forms, and the more this is done, the better the job to make sure there are no air spaces to form channels for the water to pass thru. By mixing only small batches at a time the spading is made easier.

If the outside of the wall is accessible leaks can be stopped by coating with hot pitch and asphalt.

It is practically impossible to put anything on the inside of a pit to keep the water that has come thru the concrete from working thru the coating, as the pressure of the water will pry the coating off the concrete, unless the new concrete coating is made so thick it amounts to a pit inside of a pit. A drainage tube at the bottom of the pit will relieve the water pressure until after the concrete has set, when the tube can be plugged.

Recommended Warehouse Receipt

Grain & Feed Journals: What are the provisions of the warehouse receipt form required by the Commodity Credit Corp. to cover C.C.C. corn stored in approved warehouse?—F. C. J.

Ans.: The Commodity Credit Corporation does not specify the form of warehouse receipt that shall be issued. However, it has distributed mimeographed copies of a form it "would like to have all approved warehouses use." This form reads as follows:

NEGOTIABLE
(Name of Warehouse)
(Address)
ORIGINAL Warehouse Receipt No.
Received for storage in warehouse
at (State) on 19—, to
be delivered subject to order of
..... of (State) owner ONLY
UPON SURRENDER OF THIS RECEIPT
PROPERLY ENDORSED, the following grain:
QUANTITY GRADE KIND OF GRAIN
TEST WEIGHT MOISTURE

Said grain has been received into store from

..... (R. R., Boat, Teams, Trucks, Etc.)
and is to be stored with grain of same grade by inspection, and is deliverable upon return of this receipt, properly endorsed by the person to whose order it has been issued and the payment of proper charges for storage.

This grain is FULLY insured against loss or damage by fire, lightning, inherent explosion, windstorm, cyclone and tornado and such other perils as may be required by statute for the full market value thereof until the grain is loaded out.

Notwithstanding the terms hereof, this receipt is issued and delivered subject to all the terms and provisions of a certain Uniform Grain Storage Agreement designated as "CCC Form H."

(Name of Warehouse)
By
(Enter Endorsements on Back of this Receipt)

What Is Elevator Seasonal Exemption?

Grain & Feed Journals: Are country grain elevators entitled to the seasonal exemption from overtime payments, the same as some other industries having rush periods?—John M. Pine.

Ans.: It is only recently that the receiving of grain, flaxseed, soybeans and buckwheat by country, sub-terminal, terminal and mill elevators was held by the Wage-Hour Administration to be of a seasonal nature, receiving in 14 work weeks over 50 per cent of their annual volume, and as such entitled to the exemption permitting them to employ their workers during the 14 weeks up to 12 hours a day and 56 hours a week without payment of overtime.

The order granting seasonal exemption to grain dealers was officially published in the Federal Register on July 26. If no objections are filed within 15 days with the labor department in the Wages-Hours Division in Washington, the order becomes effective. The order applies to the entire industry. It is restricted to no division or area in the trade.

Full credit for granting of seasonal exemption from the Wage-Hour Act belongs to the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, which has worked vigorously to win seasonal exemption for the grain industry.

Closing Trade Without Instructions

Grain & Feed Journals: What are the limitations or legal rights of a broker over the man who buys and sells as a customer?

I recently took a heavy loss because I thought a broker could not sell out a trader who had up 8½c as margin, at 80c when the pegged price was 78¼c.—C. G. Bacon, Lewistown, Mont.

Ans.: A broker is not required by rule or custom to wait until the margin is completely exhausted; but may close the trade when the margin is nearly exhausted.

The customer must respond with additional margins immediately on request or be sold out.

This practice may seem harsh; but the broker receives only his commission of ¼ cent per bushel and is in no position to stand a loss of several cents per bushel on account of failure by a customer to make good the required margin.

Brokers themselves are required by the rules of the exchanges to margin their trade in the clearing house; and customers are usually asked to put up more than that amount per bushel.

When markets are panicky and prices are fluctuating widely rules are adopted temporarily increasing the margin.

The situation for the margin trader is made worse when limits are fixed on the day's range; as it may be impossible to close out a trade until the price has gone 10 to 20 cents beyond the stop-loss figure.

Chicago Opens Cottonseed Oil Futures Market

Futures trading in cottonseed oil will open in the provision pit of the Chicago Board of Trade on Aug. 19, according to Edward A. Green, chairman of a com'te of members, who studied the need of a Chicago futures market in this commodity.

"Chicago's location is an advantage in the movement of oil from pressing plants in the territory south, southwest and west," said Green, when making the announcement. "A large number of refineries are in Chicago and vicinity."

The unit of trading will be 60,000 lbs., or one tank car, and price fluctuations will be in multiples of 1/100th of 1c per lb.

Trading hours will be from 9 a. m. to 2 p. m., except Saturday, when trading closes at 11 a. m. Bleachable, prime summer yellow (or better) cottonseed oil will be the deliverable grade. Daily trading limits will be 1c per lb. above or below the previous close.

Today there are 48,492 communities in this nation served only by motor vehicles.—Wilburn Cartwright, Chairman, House Com'te on Roads.

George Livingston, former executive vice president of the Millers National Federation, has been appointed director of food supply for the National Defense Advisory Commission, to co-ordinate the various governmental agencies dealing with food.

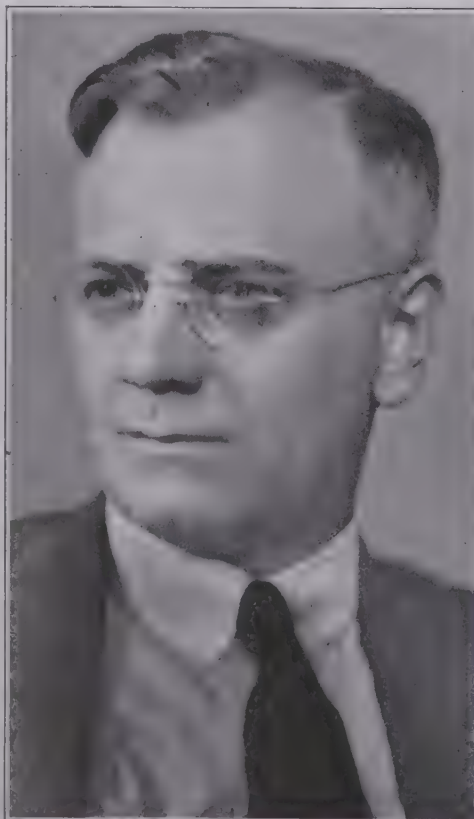
J. M. Mehl Heads Commodity Exchange Administration

Joseph Martin Mehl, who succeeded Dr. J. W. T. Duvel as chief of the Commodity Exchange Administration, Washington, D. C., on Aug. 1, was born in Douglas County, Illinois, Sept. 9, 1886.

He was educated in the public schools, and in Jewell Lutheran College, and received his LL. M. degree from Georgetown University Law School, where he finished his academic training. He was admitted to the bar in 1916.

Mr. Mehl's early experience included a period as manager of a co-operative grain elevator in Iowa. Later he was an investigator in co-operative organization for the U. S. Department of Agriculture, in which capacity he served from 1917-21. Then he associated himself with the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc. In 1922 he became a member and part-time chairman of the National Com'te on Grain Exchange Practices. He was grain exchange supervisor for the Grain Futures Administration at Chicago from 1924 to 1929, when he became assistant chief of the Grain Futures Administration. Since July 1, 1936, he had been assistant chief of the Commodity Exchange Administration, the Administration which he now heads as chief.

Mr. Mehl has written several bulletins for the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Among them are "The Organization of Cooperative Grain Elevator Companies," "Co-operative Grain Marketing," and "Hedging in Grain Futures."



J. M. Mehl, Commodity Exchange Administrator, U. S. Dept of Agri.

Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms or improvements. Dealers having anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade are urged to send it to the Journals for publication.]

Storage Ticket in Oklahoma

Grain & Feed Journals: Herewith is a form of storage ticket I like:

E. A. JOHNSTON ELEVATOR
Capron, Okla.
Storage Ticket No.
Date

Load of
From
Test Gross
Grade Tare
Handling and load- Net
ing out charges, Bus.
when grain is not
purchased by us, of
3c per bu. Weigher

The form should be duplicating, and the numbers should be printed consecutively. When tickets are presented for settlement I always compare customer's copy with my copy so as to detect alterations.—E. A. Johnston, Capron, Okla.

Use a Kicker on Corn Cleaner

Grain & Feed Journals: With reference to a question on attachments to corn cleaners of older types, to clean machine picked corn after it has been shelled, as propounded by Fred Friedline in the June 12 issue of the Journals, a few corn belt elevators have found a fairly efficient answer to the problem.

Their answer on an old type Western Gyration Cleaner, for example, is to replace the fixed "fingers" ahead of the screens with "fingers" attached to a movable bar. A system of levers attached to this bar and anchored to the frame of the machine causes these fingers to give an upward kick to the husks riding over them with each shake of the screens.

The point in cleaning corn carrying too great a proportion of husks is to kick these husks into the air and cause them to turn over so they dump out the kernels of corn that otherwise ride in their hollows.—Illinois Dealer.

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while, as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other merchants from the same occupation. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities to cultivate friendly relations and profit by the experience and study of others.

Aug. 15, 16. New York State Hay & Grain Dealers Ass'n, Syracuse, N. Y.

Aug. 26, 27. National Hay Ass'n, Indianapolis, Ind.

Sept. 6. Mineral Feed Mfrs. Ass'n, Olympia Fields Country Club, Chicago, Ill.

Sept. 20. Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n, semi-annual fall meeting, Barr Hotel, Lima, O.

Sept. 26, 27, 28. Pennsylvania Millers & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Atlantic City, N. J.

Oct. 10, 11, 12. Southern Mixed Feed Manufacturers Ass'n and Georgia Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, Athens, Ga.

Oct. 14, 15. Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, 44th annual, Brown Hotel, Louisville, Ky.

Oct. 25. Texas Seedsmen's Ass'n, Austin, Tex.

Dec. 3, 4, 5. Western Grain & Feed Ass'n, Des Moines, Ia.

June 9, 10, 11, 1941—Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents, Nicollet Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn.

Bonus for Quick Release of Box Cars

Grain Dealers Journal: I note in the July 10th Journal, under Editorial Division, you refer to a car shortage, which refers no doubt to cars suitable for grain.

It has occurred to me that in periods of shortage of any type of cars, the Railroad people would find it profitable and amply justified to pay a bonus of \$3.00 or \$5.00 for any or all such cars released or re-loaded the day placed at consignee's plant. This, in my opinion, would hasten the release of such cars. The ruling to continue during the emergency. I think it worth a trial.—L. P. Cook, Memphis, Tenn.

Will Not Accept Washington Receipts

Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated: We have had many excuses given us for issuing new Warehouse Receipts, such as misspelled names, wrong initials, or any one of a hundred more, but today's mail caps the climax, when we get a letter reading as follows:

"Will you please issue new receipt for this one, as Mr. let them get on the radio battery and burnt a hole through the entire set of papers, so the County Agent will not take them."

Needless to say, we are only too glad to accommodate this country shipper, but we do hope he will not get another "hot spot."—The Ft. Worth Elevators & Warehousing Co., G. E. Blewett, Vice Pres. & Gen'l Mgr., Fort Worth, Tex.

Wants Special Machine for Cleaning Soybeans

Grain & Feed Journals: Since soybeans are going to be one of our major crops to handle I am wondering if anyone has put a machine on the market yet specializing in the removal of foreign materials from beans.

We would like to have just a small machine to set on the work floor of the elevator. We want to spout beans to cleaner from leg and let the cleaned beans fall into bin below. Something that will clean around 400 or 500 bus per hour operated with separate electric motor.

The blower that we have on dust collecting system ought to take care of screenings and blow them into dust house.

We were discounted considerable on foreign material in beans this year and I believe such a machine if not too costly would be practical for us to own.

We handle our ear corn independently from our new elevator in separate corn cribs and consequently we do not have a cleaner of any kind in the elevator.—H. J. Sterrenberg Grain Co., Crescent City, Ill.

For Accurate Weights Check Scale Clearances

One of the most common causes for condemning truck and wagon receiving scales is contact of the scale levers or deck stringers with the cribbing of the pit underneath, or lack of clearance between live parts of the scale and the pit underneath, according to a report of Canada's Director of Weights & Measures to Canada's Board of Grain Commissioners.

The report points out that contact between

live parts of the scale and the pit will cause "errors anywhere up to 300 to 500 lbs. on a heavy load, the error increasing with the load."

Line operators are urged to instruct their agents to examine the under parts of their scales under heavy load, and if contact between scale parts and the cribbing is noted, to cut away the cribbing sufficient to provide adequate clearance for the scale levers.

From Abroad

South Africa's corn crop is estimated at 75,000,000 bus., against 100,000,000 bus. last year.

England has agreed to permit Spain to import wheat solely for use within Spanish borders.

Yugoslavia's prospective wheat crop is about 16,000,000 bus. short of the country's domestic requirements.

Ottawa, Ont.—The British Ministry of Food bought 3,994,000 bus. of Canada's cash wheat and 29,620,000 of Canada's futures from Aug. 1, 1939, to July 5, 1940, according to returns tabled in the House of Commons.

Argentina has prohibited exports of wheat and wheat flour, except by special permit, due to poor new crop prospects, by a decree signed July 29. The export ban is startling in view of early prospects for a 20% increase in acreage.

Japan's wheat crop in 46 prefectures is estimated at 59,760,000 bus. by Japan's Ministry of Agriculture. When production in Hokkaido is added, it is believed, the total harvest may exceed 1939's record yield of 61,086,000 bus.

Italy's wheat crop this year will total about 73,000,000 quintals, or 265,223,900 bus., which is 28,292,110 bus. under last year, according to the Italian Minister of Agriculture. Continued cold is reported to have damaged the crop in northern districts.

"Europe faces one of the greatest shortages of foodstuffs in modern times," declared John W. Maloney, American Red Cross representative, returning from a tour of 19 European countries. "The situation gets more appalling by the week."

London, Eng.—The British Food Ministry announced on Aug. 2, purchase of 100,000,000 bus. of wheat from the Canadian Wheat Board, the largest recorded single wheat transaction in history. The price, said Trade Minister J. A. MacKinnon of Canada, was "considerably above the market level." A similar deal a year ago called for 50,000,000 bus. Additional British purchases of Canadian wheat during the year were executed thru the Winnipeg Grain Exchange.

Open Interest in Future Deliveries

As reported by the C.E.A. for wheat, corn, oats and rye, and by the Board of Trade Clearing House for soybeans the open interest in all futures on the Chicago Board of Trade recently has been as follows, in 1,000 bus.:

| | Wheat | Corn | Oats | Rye | Soybeans |
|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|----------|
| Apr. 6 | 98,360 | 40,703 | 13,316 | 15,388 | 6,434 |
| Apr. 13 | 103,489 | 39,872 | 12,989 | 15,911 | 6,377 |
| Apr. 20 | 114,612 | 37,897 | 12,949 | 17,090 | 6,137 |
| Apr. 27 | 124,422 | 34,933 | 12,675 | 18,379 | 5,781 |
| May 4 | 128,045 | 31,613 | 12,601 | 17,875 | 5,172 |
| May 9 | 129,259 | 32,035 | 12,006 | 18,469 | 4,809 |
| May 11 | 124,526 | 30,967 | 11,493 | 18,454 | 4,629 |
| May 18 | 87,599 | 27,004 | 9,202 | 16,565 | 3,105 |
| May 25 | 76,840 | 24,507 | 8,514 | 16,200 | 2,583 |
| June 1 | 74,848 | 23,935 | 7,209 | 16,262 | 2,388 |
| June 8 | 70,025 | 23,292 | 6,831 | 16,190 | 2,388 |
| June 15 | 67,184 | 23,456 | 6,339 | 15,823 | 2,170 |
| June 22 | 66,555 | 23,493 | 6,818 | 15,817 | 2,121 |
| June 29 | 65,468 | 22,290 | 7,087 | 15,836 | 2,224 |
| July 6 | 68,804 | 22,335 | 7,643 | 15,164 | 1,802 |
| July 13 | 76,482 | 21,943 | 8,296 | 15,303 | 1,810 |
| July 20 | 79,485 | 20,683 | 8,474 | 15,805 | 1,732 |
| July 27 | 79,178 | 21,409 | 9,075 | 16,330 | 1,827 |
| Aug. 3 | 80,359 | 22,134 | 9,571 | 16,427 | 1,778 |
| Aug. 10 | 82,082 | 22,982 | 10,061 | 16,734 | 2,390 |

*High, 1940. †No trade.

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds are always welcome.

Groveport, O., Aug. 3.—Corn needs rain badly.—North Bros.

Oroville, Wash., July 31.—Crops are 50% of normal here this year.—Oroville Grain Co., Roscoe B. Smith.

Stuttgart, Ark., Aug. 1.—Arkansas rice acreage is the largest since world-war days, 198,000 acres.—Hartz-Thorell Supply Co.

Princeton, Ind.—Dry weather has severely damaged the young clover, according to Ray Gwaltney, Gibson county agricultural agent.—W. B. C.

Eldorado, Ill.—The new wheat being delivered at the local elevators is testing unusually high, the average being 58 and some as high as 60 lbs.—W. B. C.

Spokane, Wash.—Wheat grown within 1,000 ft. of a pear tree in the North Idaho and Eastern Washington area is under quarantine for pear psylla.—F. K. H.

Odessa, Wash., July 29.—The wheat crop in the Batum and Moody districts is better than expected with a 15-bu. yield common. Protein content is running from 13 to 15%.—F. K. H.

Great Falls, Mont., July 30.—Rains last week and over the week-end delayed winter wheat harvest a week or 10 days, if we have good weather from now on.—G. F. Greely, Greely Elevator Co.

Topeka, Kan., Aug. 9.—Grain sorghums production is estimated at 18,002,000 bus., compared with 11,186,000 bus. in 1939, and the 10 year average of 12,288,000 bus.—Kansas State Board of Agriculture, Division of Statistics.

Peru, Ind.—Miami County farmers are generally reporting heavy yields of oats this year. James Tinkcom, manager of the Ringling Circus farms, reported a harvest of 4,600 bus. from 60 acres, an average of 75 bus. an acre, and testing 35 lbs.—W. B. C.

Winnipeg, Can., Aug. 8.—Generous rains that fell in practically every district just as wheat was about to fill performed a miracle. Current reports indicate that Canada's total wheat production will again be over 460,000,000 bus.—McCabe Bros. Grain Co., Ltd.

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 1.—Reports on crops for Aug. 1 promise yields, bushels, as follows: Winter wheat, 525,000,000; spring wheat, 185,000,000; oats, 1,050,000,000; corn, 2,270,000,000; spring wheat Western Canada, 390,000,000.—H. C. Donovan, statistician, Thomson & McKinnon.

Kankakee, Ill., July 31.—Reliable farmers of this territory report that corn has been damaged at least 25% the past ten days with hot weather and no rain. Soybeans also are going backward fast and considerable damage has already been done.—Breckenridge Grain Co.

Portland, Ore., July 22.—Grain dealers are almost unanimous in predicting that the Inland Empire's 1940 production of wheat, together with carryover, will not equal last year's production. Winter wheat production, however, may come close to equaling the 1939 winter crop.—F. K. H.

Evansville, Ind.—For the third season in the past six, black stem rust has damaged the Tri-State wheat crop. C. E. Skiver, wheat specialist from Purdue University, has reported. The damage this year is spotted, being more serious in sections or communities where the infection came early.—W. B. C.

Steele City, Neb.—George Patterson, manager of the Farmers Elevator Co., reports that wheat testing 66 lbs., per bushel was brought to his elevator recently, the highest test ever received there during his 22 years in the business. The wheat was the Turkey Red variety and was raised by George Stolting of Endicott.

Decatur, Ill., July 27.—The quality and yield of oats are excellent in this central area. The cool weather and low temperatures at filling time during the first part of the month accounts for the best test weight oats ever produced in Illinois. The soybean crop as previously reported is very spotted.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 6.—Average protein of 15,467 cars of wheat tested here by the Kansas grain inspection department during July was 12.98% and 9,301 cars tested by Missouri averaged 12.62%. An average of 12.85% protein is shown on the combined inspections of 24,768 cars made by both departments during July, compared with 13.51% on 20,995 cars in July, 1939.

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 1.—During July corn and spring wheat prospects declined moderately; winter wheat and oats have matured and been harvested under favorable conditions. Quality of winter wheat is good and oats are threshing heavy in test weight. The average (weighted by states) of the replies is about 40 per cent of the total. August 1 soybean condition 81.7% of normal. Important states: Illinois 77; Iowa 85; Indiana 84; Ohio 84; Missouri 89; Wisconsin 87.—Nat C. Murray, statistician, Jackson & Curtis.

Kansas City, Mo., July 30.—A late, cool, wet spring brought promise of harvesting some wheat on six to seven million acres. This ideal weather continued right up to harvest, which this year was more nearly normal in season. Everything was right for filling and even in fields where stand was thin wheat matured under very ideal conditions. For our final estimate on the 1940 harvest we believe Kansas produced 112,860,000 bus. This compares to our final estimate of 122,293,000 bus. for Kansas on the 1939 crop.—The Robinson Elevator Co., H. L. Robinson.

Winchester, Ind., Aug. 9.—Have heard of no small yields of oats. A big farmer in our elevator at Converse today said the poorest oats in his territory were yielding 60 bus. per acre, and some yielded up to 82 bus. per acre. One farmer had 10 acres on which he sowed 3 bus. of Columbia oats to the acre, and threshed out a total of 850 bus., weighing 36 to 38 lbs. per bu. We haven't had many oats here that made less than 40 bus. to the acre. Oats are of beautiful quality. Farmers are putting them away for feed. Don't think we will buy many more than enough for our own use.—Goodrich Bros. Co., P. E. Goodrich, Pres.

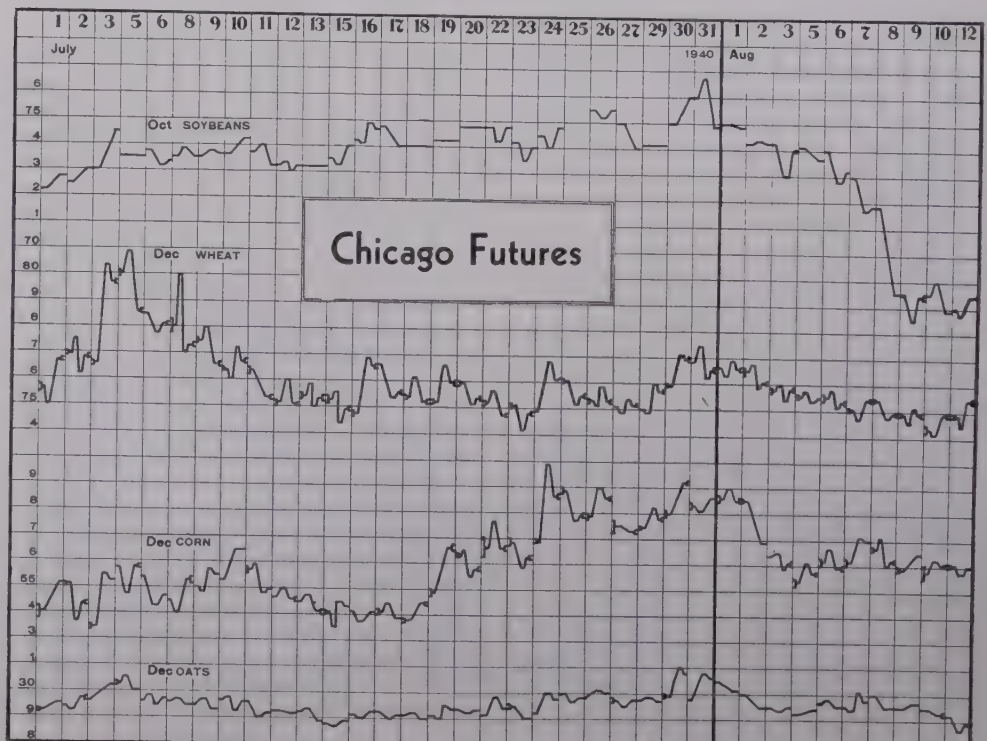
Minneapolis, Minn., July 31.—Most of the wheat, rye, barley, and oats crops will be of exceptionally fine color and high test weight. This is particularly true of oats, early arrivals of which are generally of a higher quality than the Northwest has raised for many years. Early samples of barley indicate an almost uniformly high quality in southern Minnesota, and, although there is more variation in test weight from other sections, the color is good. Corn has unquestionably been damaged by the recent excessive heat.—Van Dusen Harrington Co., by Paul C. Rutherford.

Chicago, Ill., July 31.—Mrs. E. H. Miller, Chicago statistician, today issued lower estimates of the United States production of wheat and corn as compared with official July 1 indications and final returns for last year. Her estimate, compared with previous official figures (in millions of bushels) follows: Miller: Aug. 1, winter wheat, 517; spring wheat, 184; all wheat, 701; corn, 2,369; oats, 1,045; rye, 35; barley, 295; government, July 1 (1939 final shown in parentheses): Winter wheat, 524 (563); spring wheat, 205 (192); all wheat, 729 (755); corn, 2,416 (2,619); oats, 1,032 (937); rye, 35 (37); barley, 287 (276).

Lafayette, Ind.—Black stem rust and scab have taken rather heavy tolls from the wheat crop this year. The black stem rust probably was blown into Indiana as spores from the southwest. Farmers need have no fear that the wheat from the diseased plants will carry the disease. It is important, however, that this wheat be cleaned thoroly to eliminate as many of the shriveled kernels as possible. Treating with ½ ounce of ceresan dust per bushel of wheat will also be beneficial in protecting the weak seedlings produced by the shriveled seed from various rot fungi in the seed.—C. T. Gregory, Purdue University.

Great Falls, Mont., July 30.—Grasshoppers, hail, light test weight due to drouth, are among factors cutting our total production on winter wheat to 16,000,000 bus. for the state. Test weight runs from 56 lbs. to 58 lbs. per bu., and protein from 15.5% to 18%. We also have heavy weight wheat testing from 60 to 62 lbs. per bu., which is running 12% to 14% protein. Moisture on uncut wheat will tend to lower grade and protein, but the area involved is not over 25% of the crop in this area. Spring wheat was not affected by drouth to any extent but is two or three weeks away from harvest. In the Triangle a 10 bu. per acre crop will be very good, while 5 bus. per acre will hit a larger percentage of the acreage.—G. F. Greely, Greely Elevator Co.

Oklahoma City, Okla., Aug. 9.—Grain sorghums production indicated is 13,110,000 bus., compared with 9,600,000 bus. in 1939, and 12,433,000 bus. for the 10 year average. The acreage for harvest is estimated at 1,380,000 acres, compared with 1,200,000 acres in 1939, and 1,421,000 acres thru the 10 year average. Indicated yield per acre is 9.5 bus. The broom-corn crop is indicated at 13,200 tons, compared with 8,800 tons last year and 16,000 tons for the 10 year average. Yields of standard broom-corn are exceptionally good, and 85% of the crop was harvested by Aug. 1. Dwarf broom-corn in the western part of the state is small, and hurt by dry weather.—U. S. D. A., K. D. Blood and J. W. Whittier, agricultural statisticians.



Government Crop Report

Washington, D. C.—The Crop Reporting Board makes the following report based on conditions Aug. 1:

| | Yield Per Acre | | Estimated production in millions of bus. | |
|--------------|----------------|------|--|------------|
| | 1940 | 1939 | Aug. 1, 1940 | Crop, 1939 |
| Winter wheat | 15.9 | 14.9 | 556 | 564 |
| Spring wheat | 11.8 | 12.3 | 171 | 157 |
| Durum wheat | 10.3 | 11.2 | 34 | 34 |
| All wheat | 14.4 | 14.1 | 761 | 755 |
| Corn | 26 | 29.5 | 2,248 | 2,619 |
| Oats | 32.4 | 28.3 | 1,122 | 937 |
| Rye | 12.1 | 10.3 | 37 | 39 |
| Barley | 21.8 | 21.9 | 290 | 276 |
| Flax | 9.2 | 8.9 | 29 | 20 |
| Tame hay | 1.38 | 1.3 | 83 | 76 |
| Wild hay | .8 | .81 | 9 | 9 |

Condition of soybeans is given at 79% of normal, compared with 89 a year ago and 72 the 10-year (1929-38) average; pastures, 71, against 69 and 65.

Private Crop Estimates

The Aug. 1 estimates of private crop reporters are averaged and compared with the government estimates, and the final production in 1939, in millions of bus. (i.e. 000,000 omitted) in the following table:

| | PRIVATE CROP ESTIMATES | | | | |
|---------------|------------------------|-----------|-------|-------|-----|
| | Production— | | | | |
| | Spg. Wtr. | Whl. Wtr. | Corn | Oats | Rye |
| Bennett & Co. | 189 | 540 | 2,309 | 1,071 | 39 |
| Cromwell | 189 | 540 | 2,315 | 1,061 | 39 |
| Donovan | 185 | 525 | 2,270 | 1,050 | 39 |
| Miller | 183 | 517 | 2,369 | 1,045 | 35 |
| Murray | 192 | 529 | 2,306 | 1,063 | 39 |
| Snow | 207 | 493 | 2,361 | 1,096 | 39 |
| Average | 193 | 524 | 2,322 | 1,064 | 37 |
| Aver. July | 222 | 499 | 2,440 | 1,054 | 37 |
| Gov. 1939 | 205 | 524 | 2,416 | 1,032 | 37 |
| Final, 1939 | 192 | 563 | 2,619 | 937 | 39 |

Canada's Wheat Prospects Drop

The Aug. 1 condition of Canada's spring wheat crop was reported Aug. 9 by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at 87% of the long-time average, compared with 92% on July 1, and 89% on Aug. 1 a year ago. No estimate was made of the expected yield.

Western Canada acreage sown to the various grains is reported as follows, in thousands (i.e. 000 omitted):

| | 1940 | 1939 | 1938 |
|--------------|--------|--------|--------|
| Spring wheat | 27,750 | 25,813 | 24,946 |
| Oats | 7,818 | 8,227 | 8,517 |
| Barley | 3,622 | 3,607 | 3,687 |
| Rye | 943 | 1,014 | 635 |
| Flax | 373 | 298 | 318 |

Canada's production of winter wheat is estimated at 22,880,000 bus. from 775,000 acres, compared with 22,271,000 bus. from 735,000 acres in 1939. Winter rye production is placed at 10,710,000 bus. from 785,000 acres, compared with 12,178,000 bus. from 890,000 acres last year.

Average Canadian wheat yields to and including 1930 (but not including the drought years 1931-38) were: Alberta, 17.9 bus. per acre; Saskatchewan, 16.3; Manitoba, 16.8; average of three provinces, 16.8.

Congestion at Duluth

By F. G. C.

Seasonal dullness gripped the local grain shipping operations last month. Demand for grain, boat and cars dried up to a noticeable extent with outloadings from elevators insignificant. Starting this month shipping took a sharp spurt that cut into elevator holdings but a grain storage problem faces the trade. How to make and keep room open in local elevators to handle the new crop? There is 24,000,000 bus of grain piled up in local elevators now, but it is reported that about 7,000,000 bus will be shipped out shortly.

Because of the urgent demand for boats to carry iron ore, freight rate on grain has strengthened, the present wheat basis being 4c per bushel to unload Buffalo and space is scarce. The Great Lakes fleet operators report there are 294 boats out of a total of 297 in commission hauling iron ore.

Ottawa, Ont.—Canadian mills ground 74,748,751 bus. of wheat into 16,526,789 bbls. flour during the 11 months ending June, compared with 63,771,969 bus. into 14,128,563 bbls. during the same period a year earlier.—R. H. Coats, Dominion Statistician.

Hearing on Soybean Grades

Under the bill approved by the President July 18 placing grades of soybeans under the U. S. Grain Standards Act it devolves upon the sec'y of agriculture to promulgate the grades. These may be the same as those effective Sept. 3, 1935, or with some changes as developed by research or information presented at hearings, three of which have been held at Toledo July 29, Peoria July 30 and Chicago July 31, and others the dates of which remain to be announced.

The consensus of opinion at the three hearings has been that the grades should be made effective at as early a date as possible and that the permitted percentage of splits in the No. 2 grades should be increased to 15 per cent, from the present 10 per cent. Producers, country elevator operators, terminal warehousemen and processors seem to be unanimously in favor of the foregoing. The Department of Agriculture, however, will require some time to check up on the recommendations submitted by growers, handlers and processors.

E. J. MURPHY, in charge of the Grain and Seed Division, presided at the Chicago hearing held in the Board of Trade at the invitation of the Cash Grain Ass'n. As the Department had no place of its own Mr. Murphy thanked the Ass'n for its courtesy in providing the room.

Mr. Murphy referred to the soybean grading rules which have been in use for years on a voluntary basis, asking whether they should merely be promulgated now to go into effect soon or to postpone them until next July. "This is not a hearing required by law but an opportunity to discuss what is to be done."

ROLAND McHENRY: I think splits in exports have been limited to 10 per cent; but the processors have paid the same price for clean splits taken out of exports, as for No. 2.

J. O. McCLINTOCK: Processors have been willing to take beans with 15 per cent splits without discount. Where you get over 10 per cent of splits you should have an increased allowance for foreign material, 2½ per cent instead of the present 2 per cent. This was the opinion of a hurried meeting this morning of receivers and elevator men.

E. M. GALLUP: If we take in dry No. 2 we may load out No. 3, at a discount of 2 cents per bushel on delivery. It has been very hard to handle the bean crop as it has been very dry. We buy them as No. 2 yellow and we can not sell them as No. 2 yellow.

J. O. McCLINTOCK: We favor adoption of the grades as soon as the law permits, to be effective about Dec. 1.

F. H. CLUTTON, sec'y Board of Trade: If any change was promulgated to be effective in September, 1941, there would be no confusion in future trading.

E. M. GALLUP: We favor getting the new grades into effect as soon as possible.

GEO. E. BOOTH: The country shipper is interested in having a larger percentage of splits in the No. 2 grade. The processors have been generous enough to take 11 and 12 per cent splits. I feel an increase in splits will give us a commercial grade that can be handled right thru. I would like to see the liberalization of the grades effective on the new crop.

I believe the larger particles of splits should not be counted as foreign matter.

E. J. DIES: The membership of the processors ass'n is being polled. I believe they will favor the early promulgation of the present standards.

AUSTIN STURTEVANT: If the change is not made until the middle of December it will not do much good as most of the crop will have moved. Out of 7,681 cars analyzed by the Board of Trade sampling department on arrival from Oct. 1, 1939, to July 25, 1940, 2,791 graded No. 2, of the 4,141 that graded No. 3, 839 were graded down to No. 3 yellow on splits, 749 were No. 4 or sample.

E. B. EVANS of Evans Elevator Co., Decatur, Ill.: Last year the farmers went out early to combine the beans with the morning dew and get more moisture, quitting in the forenoon to avoid the making of more splits as the beans dried out. I would like to see the change made right now.

M. L. VEON: We seem to be unanimously in favor of 15 per cent splits and 2½ per cent foreign material.

E. J. MURPHY: The difference of opinion seems to be as to the time to make the change effective.

What we have is an ideal set-up to put the change in effect at as early a date as our research will permit.

M. L. VEON: Moisture of 15 per cent is safe for storage. I kept a half million bushels of 17 and 18 per cent moisture beans in Bacon's elevator from fall to spring and not one bushel got out of condition.

Milwaukee Is Host to Country Barley Shippers

The final meeting of a series for country grain shippers was held on the trading floor of the Milwaukee Grain Exchange on July 28. The meeting was held by the Milwaukee Exchange in co-operation with the Wisconsin State Extension Service and the grain inspection and grain supervision departments at Milwaukee. Two hundred country shippers attended the meeting at Milwaukee and about the same number attended meetings during the previous week held at Rochester, Juneau, Green Bay and Waldo, Wis.

These meetings were sponsored by the Grain and Stock Exchange and the Wisconsin College of Agriculture, for the purpose of demonstrating the application of the Federal Standards for barley, to teach shippers how to determine grading factors in malting barley and to bring about closer co-operation between farmers, country shippers, commission men and maltsters for the purpose of improving barley production and bringing a better return to producers.

At all meetings with country shippers, the maltsters and terminal buyers and commission men were represented as well as threshermen and farmers. The program included informal discussions by representatives of each group. A better understanding of the problems in marketing barley resulted.

Reports were given on the quality and yield of the 1940 crop thruout the spring barley area. Samples of new barley were exhibited and the grading of the 1940 crop covered by a school for the barley buyers.

The Milwaukee meeting was held on the new air-conditioned trading floor which was an excellent place for holding the meeting. Luncheon for the group was served with the compliments of the Schlitz Brewing Co.

Speakers were: A. L. Flanagan, chairman. E. H. Hiemke, president of the Grain & Stock Exchange, extended a welcome to all visitors. Professor George Briggs spoke on cooperation between farmers and country shippers. George D. Weschler discussed problems of the commission man. Dr. J. G. Dickson discussed the crop prospects for 1940 and the problems which may be encountered. F. A. Cummings explained the mechanical operations necessary to determine the grade of barley. W. B. Combs conducted a question period on barley standards and explained interpretative factors in samples of barley which were examined by the shippers.

Because of the favorable comments received from country shippers plans are already underway for another series in 1941.

Dr. J. W. T. Duvel continues as associate chief of the Commodity Exchange Administration, as he has not yet reached the retirement age.

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Groveport, O., Aug. 3.—Wheat harvest finishing; 40% government loan, 40% store in elevator; 20% sold outright.—North Bros.

Minneapolis, Minn., July 30.—Cargill, Inc., has a car of new durum from Fresno, S. D., which graded No. 2 hard amber and carried 58 lbs. test weight, 9.5 moisture and 18.30 protein.

Buffalo, N. Y. Aug. 8.—Helping to make room in commercial elevators for Canadian grain coming down the Lakes, more than 150,000 bus. have been booked to move by rail to New York City.—G. E. T.

Winnipeg, Man., July 20.—First barley to be cut in western Canada was cut today at McTaggart, Sask., according to a report from the C. P. R. agricultural department. Quality of grain is very good, report added.

Winnipeg, Man., Aug. 10.—First car of new wheat to pass inspection at Winnipeg this year is reported enroute to Kewatin, Ont., millers. It was Thatcher wheat, graded No. 2 Northern, tested 64 lbs. per bu., and yielded 25 bu. per acre.

Minneapolis, Minn., July 29.—Fraser-Smith Co. reported the first car of new flax which was shipped to them by the Tama Benton Grain Co., Dysart, Ill. The car graded as No. 1 seed, 51 lb., 7 per cent dockage and 6 per cent moisture.

Toledo, O.—Toledo inspections for the month of July totaled 2,084 cars of which 1,888 were wheat, 124 corn, 61 oats, 2 barley, and 9 soybeans. Wheat receipts are exceptionally high in quality and early oats receipts also show unusually high tests.—A. E. S.

Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 1.—Wheat shipments of 10,318,000 bus. were made from Kansas City in July, an increase of over 1 million bus. compared with a year ago and the largest out-movement since 1931, when a market record of 24,268,000 bus. was established.

Sioux City, Ia.—The first receipts of 1940 grain, two carloads of barley from Sloan, Ia., arrived here July 16 for processing. The grade in one car was reported tough, due to excessive moisture content, 15 per cent. The other car graded 14.3 per cent. Each car contained about 1,800 bus.—A. G. T.

Manitowoc, Wis.—Government corn from Iowa farms is being shipped here by rail for storage in Elevator B and annex of the Norris Grain Co., which have a total capacity of 1,200,000 bus. In addition, there is storage space for 450,000 bus. at Elevator A, which elevator has not been in use for 10 years.—H. C. B.

Waterville, Wash.—Douglas County harvesting has begun in earnest. Robert Hedges was the first farmer to finish a quarter of fall wheat, getting a yield of 27 bus. per acre. The warm weather hurried the ripening of both fall wheat and early spring varieties and did considerable damage to the late sown wheat.—F. K. H.

Meredosia, Ill.—The A. B. Chrisman Grain Co.'s new elevator handled a record amount of wheat this year, the first load received June 29 before the elevator was placed in full operation on July 3. The largest day's receipts was on July 10 when 26,000 bus. of wheat were received; for 12 hours an average of one truck every 2½ minutes was dumped; in one week 147,000 bus. were received. The new elevator is about filled to its capacity of 240,000 bus.

Duluth, Minn.—The movement of grain at Duluth-Superior for the crop year ending July 31, 1940, with comparison with the previous year was as follows: Receipts, wheat, 60,218,603 bus.; corn, 13,183,370 bus.; oats, 11,320,077 bus.; rye, 5,170,239 bus.; barley, 8,264,145 bus.; flax, 4,841,778 bus., a total of 102,998,212 bus. as against 111,385,054 bus. the year previous. Shipments: Wheat, 50,985,809 bus.; corn, 11,893,760 bus.; oats, 11,887,159 bus.; rye, 5,394,874 bus.; barley, 8,531,825 bus.; flax, 4,829,226 bus., totaling 93,522,653 bus. compared with 97,454,806 bus. in 1939.—F. G. C.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The first carloads of wheat arrived on the Indianapolis market this season on July 5, and consisted of two cars, one received by Lew Hill Grain Co., the other by the Cleveland Grain Co. Both graded No. 3 and shipments originated in the southwestern part of the state.—Fred K. Sale, sec'y, Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n.

Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 9.—A statement current that the Federal Barge Lines have commitments covering shipment of 2,000,000 bus. of wheat from Kansas City to Chicago, is considered erroneous, because constant use of all barges in service on the Missouri river between Kansas City and Chicago could not move 2,000,000 bus. in a season. It is considered possible that one or two barges carrying about 40,000 bus. each may move before the end of the season.

Decatur, Ill., July 27.—Farmers are filling their bins with all the oats they can hold, and their neighbors who did not raise any oats are eager buyers of the surplus. Current prices are not attractive enough for them to market this quality oats as their feedings value is far greater than their market value. Therefore, buyers who expect to wait for the harvest movement to make purchases will be disappointed.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Milwaukee, Wis., July 24.—The C. M. & St. P. railroad late yesterday issued an order prohibiting further ordering of grain to the "Milwaukee" elevator here until amounts on track awaiting unloading are taken care of. The elevator has a capacity of 2,900,000 bus. and contained 2,237,341 bus. of all grains. A large number of cars ordered to the elevator have accumulated on track, to be unloaded as space is made available by outloadings.

Dodge City, Kan.—Wheat is piled high on the ground in Southwest Kansas because the crops being above normal and so much wheat going into storage, elevator and bin storage supply ran out. Facilities for storing wheat on the farm have not improved in the last five years and this year's market and the loan proffer caught the hard wheat area without adequate storage facilities. Every elevator on the main and branch line of the Santa Fe and the Rock Island is loaded to the roof with grain on which the government has made a loan. The government loan is 8c above the market and less than 1 per cent of the wheat cut in the Southwest has been sold.—P. J. P.

Ottawa, Ont., Aug. 1.—Canadian wheat in store for the week ending July 26, 1940, decreased 759,736 bus. as compared with the preceding week and increased 185,508,901 bus. when compared with the corresponding week in 1939. The amount in store was reported as 281,358,422 bus. compared with 282,118,158 bus. for the preceding week and 95,849,521 bus. for the week of July 28, 1939. Wheat receipts in the Prairie Provinces for the week ending July 26, 1940, amounted to 4,003,811 bus., a decrease of 155,184 bus. from the revised figure of the preceding week when 4,158,995 bus. were marketed. During the corresponding week a year ago the receipts were 1,279,609 bus. Marketings in the three Prairie Provinces for the 52 weeks from Aug. 1, 1939, to July 26, 1940, as compared with the same period in 1939 were as follows, figures within brackets being those for 1939: Manitoba 53,291,331 (44,308,424); Saskatchewan 235,813,540 (117,640,160); Alberta 132,423,120 (128,494,322) bus. For the 52 weeks ending July 26, 1940, and the same period in 1939, 421,527,991 and 290,442,906 bus. were received from the farms.—R. H. Coats, Dominion Statistician.

U. S. Wheat Exports Down to 53,000,000

Exports of the various grain crops from the United States during June and during the crop year ended June 30, compared with exports during the same periods a year earlier, are reported by the U. S. D. A., in thousands (i. e. 000 omitted), as follows:

| | —June— | —Crop Year— |
|-------------------|--------|----------------------|
| | 1940 | 1939 '39-40 '38-39 |
| Wheat and flour | 1,784 | 6,674 53,077 115,269 |
| bus. | 4,111 | 228 35,035 68,270 |
| Corn, bus. | 10 | 9 203 4,253 |
| Oats, bus. | 35 | 202 3,532 11,082 |
| Barley, bus. | 4 | 730 785 |
| Rye, bus. .... | .... | .... |

U. S. imports of wheat for domestic consumption were 2,618 bus. during June; corn, 85,000; oats, 1,695,000; barley, 184,000; flour, 7,000 bbls.

Export of 4,000,000 bus. of corn on a C.C.C. sale of 25,000,000 bus. to the United Kingdom several months ago is reported to account for most June exports of this commodity.

Gulfport Export Trade in Wheat Declines

Shipments of grain into the export trade from Houston and other gulf ports were sharply curtailed during the 1939-40 season by hostilities in Europe.

Houston exports dropped to 2,851,414 bus., all of it wheat. This compares with 9,924,147 bus. during the preceding crop year, a total that included several grains. Galveston in the 1939-40 season exported only 1,600,000 bus.

Pacific Northwest Wheat Subsidy Withdrawn

The wheat export subsidy of the U. S. Department of Agriculture to cover wheat exported from Pacific Northwest ports has been withdrawn "for the moment," according to a July 19 announcement. The flour export subsidy remained unaffected.

No explanation for the withdrawal, which is considered in trade circles as temporary, was offered. About 90% of the Pacific Northwest wheat is being stored under government loans, and farmers will not release wheat for export except at prices that require payment of a larger subsidy to exporters.

Stocks of Old Wheat in Interior

Stocks of old wheat in interior mills, elevators, and warehouses on July 1, 1940, are estimated by the Crop Reporting Board, of the U. S. Dept. of Agr., at 33,730,000 bus. This compares with 36,631,000 bus. in these positions a year earlier and the 10-year (1929-38) average stocks of 38,092,000 bus. July 1 stocks of old wheat were well above last year in the Southern Plains area and in the Pacific Northwest, but these larger stocks were more than offset by the smaller stocks in the important spring wheat area.

Some new wheat was on hand on July 1 in interior mills, elevators and warehouses but the quantity of such wheat was much smaller than on July 1 last year, due to the later harvest this year. Stocks of new wheat (1940 crop) are not included in the totals shown in this report.

Combining stocks of old wheat in interior mills, elevators and warehouses with old wheat held on farms July 1, 1940, gives a total of 119,251,000 bus. compared with 127,003,000 bus. on that date last year and the 10-year average of 93,257,000 bus.

Flaxseed in the Northwest

Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 10.—Growing conditions over the Northwest were in general satisfactory for flax during the month of July according to the Department of Agriculture's estimate of Aug. 9 which raises the production figure from 28,801,000 bus. (July 1) to 29,279,000 bus. Production for Minnesota is estimated at 15,410,000 bus., for North Dakota 3,619,000 bus., and for Iowa 2,400,000 bus. These figures are unchanged from July 1. The South Dakota estimate is up from 2,115,000 to 2,171,000 bus. Of considerable interest is the 423,000 bus. increase not accounted for in the four principal northwestern flax growing states. Evidently new acreages have been discovered in adjoining territory. We hear now of flax growing in Illinois, Indiana and Ohio. There is no doubt but that interest in flax is becoming ever more widespread as the necessities for a reliable drying oil, domestically produced, become more evident.

Aug. 8th receipts at Minneapolis were 46 cars of flaxseed, Aug. 9 71, and Aug. 10 124. Sunny weather during the past week has aided the harvesting in southern Minnesota and northern Iowa. A long rain last night may cause a partial setback.

For the crop year ended Aug. 1, 1940, we calculate that 16,097,000 net bus. of domestic flax were marketed in the United States. This represents 79.2% of the Government estimate of the 1939 flax production (20,330,000 bus.). As there were no carryovers of old crop flax to speak of, it leads one to wonder whether the final Government estimate of last year's flax crop was not too high.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

The Glidden Co.'s Bean Storage Elevator at Chicago

By the completion of the new reinforced concrete storage elevator of the Soya Products Division of the Glidden Co., at Moffat and Laramie Streets, the total capacity of Chicago's modern fire proof storage elevators has been increased two million bushels.

Chicago now has four soybean processing plants operated by the Glidden Co., Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., The Norris Grain Co., and Spencer Kellogg & Sons Co. The Glidden Co. manufactures a large line of pigments, chemicals, foods, resin, and allied products. This plant processes from 45 to 55 carloads of soybeans weekly. Its products include oil, lecithin, meal, flour, and protein.

When the Glidden Co. let the contract for its first unit of storage bins, a million bushels was thought to be ample for its needs, but this storage unit was hardly completed before it was decided to add another storage annex, so almost a duplicate of the first lot of storage bins was constructed between the first unit and the processing plant, increasing the storage capacity for beans by 990,000 bus.

While the heavy slab foundation of the first and second units join at the ends, the end bins of the two units are nine feet apart. The 42 cylindrical bins of the two units are arranged in three rows of 14 bins each.

All storage bins are vented through the roof with modern ventilators.

THE FIRST UNIT to be constructed is composed of 21 cylindrical bins arranged in three rows of seven bins. Each cylindrical bin is 24 feet 1 inch in diameter and 116 feet high, twelve large interstice bins, 2 pocket bins at the far end of this storage unit and two cylindrical cleaner bins 20 feet in diameter, one on each side of the head house. At present the cleaner bins are being used for storage but, eventually, a cleaner story will be installed in each with storage bins above and below so cleaning operations can be continued without interfering with other operations of the elevator. The storage capacity of the first unit to be completed is 1,004,950 bushels.

THE SECOND UNIT is a duplicate of the first except that it has two pocket bins at the west end instead of a work house and each of the two bins at the end of the outside row of cylindrical bins next to the processing plant have hoppers bottoms at a higher point and are used as shipping bins. Spouts from these bins are opened or closed from the processing plant so that supply of beans can be dropped on to belt in conveyor gallery over adjacent street and carried to processing plant when wanted. All bins are covered with a concrete slab and vented out through the roof of monitor.

The commodious basement under each storage unit affords fireproof storage for bagged products of the company. The bottoms of the outside rows of cylindrical bins slant to the outbound belts under the interstice bins forming a roomy, well lighted basement with high ceiling.

The side walls of the monitor over each storage unit are of corrugated galvanized steel, the roof is of poured gypsum, sheet rock and pyrofil.

In the head house which rises to a height of 192 feet are two legs and space for a third leg. All leg casings are of steel. Each leg is vented out through roof of head house. The hopper of the 2,500 bus. scale is vented into the 3,000 bus. garner above it and the garner is vented through the roof. An extension of the head house, rising to its full height, is a reinforced concrete stair well containing a zig

zag steel stairway. A doorway at each floor of head house facilitates the use of the modern passenger elevator by all workers.

THE DRIER: One large cylindrical bin at the corner of the first unit on the track side has a hoppers bin above and one below a Randolph Steam Heat Drier, steam being supplied from the processing plant. Beans are spouted from the cupola direct to the 8,500 bushel upper drier garner, from which they are dropped into the drier as wanted and from drier into the 4,500 bushel lower drier garner.

This Randolph drier has 500 bushel per hour capacity, is equipped with the Zig Zag column using steam for heat. Trane Blast Steam coils are supplied which are made of copper and brass and will last a lifetime if not allowed to freeze. This drier is also equipped with the Randolph Temperature regulation and swinging discharges with adjustable eccentric for varying the flow of beans thru the drier.

THE CONVEYOR BELTS: A 30 inch conveyor belt carries beans from the receiving pit under the truck dump to the 4,000 bushel leg in the head house, and a 36 inch belt carries beans from either of the two receiving pits beneath the track shed to the 12,000 bushel leg which elevates the beans to the garner over the Fairbanks scale hopper in the cupola from which they are spouted to either receiving belt on the bin floor or to nearby bins.

Two 36 inch belt conveyors on the bin floor



Headhouse. Storage Bins and Track Sheds of The Glidden Co.'s Elevator at Chicago
[See outside front cover and page 111]

carry beans to any of the 42 cylindrical bins, the 24 interstice bins or the 6 pocket bins.

Two 30 inch conveyor belts carry beans from any of the bins in either unit to the boots of the two legs in the head house.

THE TRACK SHED 54x34 feet covers two tracks of the C. M. & St. P. R. R. Its steel frame is covered with corrugated steel. A double drum Ehram Car Puller expedites the spotting of car and two sets of double drum power shovels remove beans from cars. Each of the receiving pits has room for 1,500 bushels.

AN IMPROVED DUST CONTROL system, complete in every detail, collects dust wherever beans are turned. The system consists of a two-fan installation delivering the collected dust to an outside steel dust tank and providing suction connections to all belt loaders in storage tunnels and elevator basement to all belt discharge and transfer points, including receiving belt, suction connections to elevator leg boots, automatic scales, turn heads and to the trippers in storage gallery. Floor sweeps are provided throughout all floors for easy sweeping facilities. Day Dual-Clone collectors are installed on each unit. The system was designed and installed by The Day Co.

Two separate installations of the Zeleny Thermometer System are included in this plant, each unit having individual reading-rooms and instruments. One switchboard contains 34 plugs of 20 junctions each, the other 31 plugs of 20 junctions each. The reading junctions are five feet apart from the bottom to the top of each bin, and afford ample protection against heating throughout the storage bins. Both installations are of the very latest improved construction and the pipes housing the multiple cables are a special bending variety, extra heavy, and smaller in diameter than formerly employed on this type of work, thus insuring greater flexibility during the draw-off period and reducing the strain of the bin floor slab.

A loading spout carries beans from distributor in bin story to box car in track shed.

A wash room with lavatories and toilets for the workmen adjoins the head house.

The plant covers 4½ acres and has a railroad trackage of 3,000 feet serving the grain elevator, warehouse, mill, boiler room, expeller building, extraction building, and protein building. An International T-40 Tractor serving mainly as a switch engine at the factory moves individual cars and short trains at any hour, night or day, at a daily running cost of only \$1.20 for the tractor.

Emil Buelens, long employed in Chicago

elevators, is Production Manager and finds much satisfaction in the late improvements in dust control and safety appliances found in this plant.

Both reinforced concrete storage units were designed and constructed by the Macdonald Engineering Co., and N. Ronneberg, Inc., was Consulting Engrs. The 23 Allis-Chalmers motors provide 356 h.p. The car pullers, power shovels, trippers, conveyor pulleys and convergers were supplied by the J. B. Ehram & Sons Mfg. Co., the hopper scales and truck dump scales were supplied by Fairbanks-Morse & Co., the Calumet Buckets by B. I. Weller, the bin thermometer system by the Zeleny Thermometer Co., the automatic scale by the Richardson Scale Co., and the 4,316 feet of rubber belting by the Goodrich Co., and truck dump by Kewanee Machinery Co.

James S. Kemper, Chicago, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, in a recent statement, declared that businessmen have been quick to volunteer their services in the program for building adequate national defense. But production, he said, has been hampered by governmental handicaps.

Six cane and beet sugar refining corporations and ass'ns have petitioned the Second Circuit Court of Appeals, New York, to review the recent order of Sec'y of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace allowing canners to leave unstated on their labels the types of sugars used in canning. The protests claim that the public thinks only of cane or beet sugar as "sugar," and that use of corn sugar, or dextrose, should be specified on labels.

Soybean Movement at Chicago

The movement of soya beans at Chicago during the first nine months of the last two soya crop years follows:

| | Receipts in bushels | | Shipments in bushels | |
|-------|------------------------|-----------|-------------------------|-----------|
| | 1939 | 1938 | 1939 | 1938 |
| Oct. | 10,138,000 | 4,672,000 | 4,705,000 | 1,355,000 |
| Nov. | 3,775,000 | 2,464,000 | 4,760,000 | 1,702,000 |
| Dec. | 1,248,000 | 501,000 | 658,000 | 523,000 |
| | 1940 | 1939 | 1940 | 1939 |
| Jan. | 381,000 | 543,000 | 547,000 | 454,000 |
| Feb. | 398,000 | 537,000 | 84,000 | 717,000 |
| March | 487,000 | 753,000 | 259,000 | 528,000 |
| April | 466,000 | 559,000 | 87,000 | 154,000 |
| May | 941,000 | 505,000 | 645,000 | 297,000 |
| June | 447,000 | 890,000 | 332,000 | 403,000 |



The T-40 Tractor operator experiences no difficulty in moving trains of as many as twelve empty cars at The Glidden Elevator, Chicago.

Washington News

The certificate plan of farm subsidy has made no progress in Congress.

H. R. 6480, which would permit shipment of stored grain under certain conditions, has passed the House and been favorably reported in the Senate.

Sec'y of Agriculture Wallace on July 17 allocated \$50,000,000 among the states and territories for loans to tenant farmers to buy farms under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act. The funds will be provided by the R. F. C.

Washington, D. C.—State department officials are reported to be considering a flax-seed surplus purchase program to promote and develop Argentine friendship. The idea is considered revolutionary in flax, which has always been a deficiency crop.

The Smith amendments to the Labor Relations Act remain buried in the Senate committee on education and labor. Efforts are being made to dig out these amendments, which promise major changes in the Act and in the powers of the administering board, and grain dealers are being urged to wire their Senators asking that the committee be discharged from jurisdiction over the bill.

Washington, D. C.—Department of Agriculture officials announced Aug. 1 that a shortage of rainfall in the corn belt is sufficiently serious to have virtually eliminated likelihood of a grower referendum on corn marketing quotas this fall. Drouth since July 1 is believed to have so damaged the corn crop that the prospective supply has dropped below the 3,000,000,000 bu. mark, and below the marketing quota level. The indicated supply on July 1 was put at 3,070,000,000 bus., including a prospective 2,146,000,000 bu. 1940 crop, and a carry-over of 654,000,000 bus. Last season's total supply was 3,192,000,000 bus.

"Politics presents the greatest obstacle to a true development of social, economic and industrial prosperity."—Henry Ford.

Soybeans Go thru the Oil Mill

Raw soybeans from the storage bin are moved by a screw conveyor equipped with a variable feeder to an automatic scale discharging in 200-lb. dumps into a surge bin equipped with a variable feeder which in turn discharges upon a spreading belt conveyor.

Leaving the spreading belt conveyor the beans pass a drum-type 22-inch lifting magnet that removes all tramp iron before they pass into the hammer mills for coarse or preliminary breaking. When necessary the material from the hammer mills is passed thru a stack of rolls for flaking.

After again elevating, the material is distributed by a screw conveyor to roller bearing scraper driers that reduce the moisture content to permit efficient expeller operation. From the driers the material is elevated and distributed to the tempering apparatus of the expellers while the excess discharges into an overflow bin.

The oil and foots expressed from the material being processed, together with a supply of oil cooling oil used over the expeller barrels is discharged from the 14-inch screw conveyor upon a two surface oil and foots screen. All of the oil passes thru a fine mesh woven wire screen cloth and the foots are scalped out and returned immediately to the main feed stream supplying the expellers.

The cake as it is discharged from the expellers is conveyed to the hammer mill for fine grinding and has moisture added to it to bring back the prevailing moisture conditions. This grinding operation is continuous. From the hammer mill the ground meal is conveyed to the meal storage bin located at the rear of the mill proper.

Protect Your Elevator from Lightning and Electrical Surges

By C. M. PARK, Engineer
Mill Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau

There is an old saying that lightning never strikes twice in the same place. About the only foundation for such a belief is that the object receiving a direct stroke of lightning is usually destroyed, and is no longer available as a target for another stroke.

But another less publicized characteristic of lightning is that one stroke may show up in several places at the same time. It is not only likely to strike the same target repeatedly, but is also likely to strike several targets simultaneously. This is possible because of the network of overhead electric power lines and telephone lines.

Years ago, lightning was one of the most serious causes of fires in grain elevators. These structures are usually higher than nearby buildings and for this reason, are particularly exposed to lightning strokes. Engineers for the Mill Mutual Insurance Companies were convinced that the high loss ratio from lightning was unnecessary, and regulations covering the protection of buildings from lightning were developed. As the result of a general campaign for lightning protection, lightning losses in grain handling and milling plants have been reduced to a position of minor importance in the list of fire causes, and the records of the Mutual Companies prove that lightning damage to properly protected buildings is a rarity.

Just when it appeared that damage from direct strokes to buildings was under control, reports of damage from lightning entering buildings on power and light wiring began to appear with disturbing frequency. It became evident that protection against direct strokes was not enough to keep lightning out of mill and elevator plants. With increasing construction and interconnection of cross-country power lines, it was apparent that this new lightning hazard would become increasingly serious unless something was done to forestall the trend.

Research engineers for the large electrical manufacturers were consulted, the experience and practices of power companies were investigated, the characteristics of various types of grounds and of lightning arresters were studied, and a large amount of field work was done in analyzing conditions existing in specific cases where damage had resulted from lightning striking power lines. The results of experiments with the newly developed artificial light-

ning generators were studied, and hours were spent over pictures of lightning discharges made with the cathode ray oscillograph.

From all of this mass of information and experimental data, a method was developed for the protection of electrical apparatus in mills and elevators from the effects of lightning and other high voltage surges on power lines. A booklet entitled "Instructions for the Protection of Electrical Apparatus from Voltage Surges" was published by the Mill Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau, and is already in its third edition.

Protection against voltage surges involves two relatively simple steps. The first step consists of the metallic interconnection of all grounds associated with any particular electrical installation. These include the grounds for the primary lightning arresters at the transformers, the ground for the transformer secondary system, and the grounds for the conduit system which encloses the wiring in the building. Where the secondary system is not grounded, secondary lightning arresters are required, and the secondary arrester ground is tied in to the interconnected grounding network. The second step involves the installation of inexpensive capacitors of a special design. Each of these two steps performs an independent protective function, and both must be taken if complete protection is to be provided.

The interconnection of grounds eliminates the effect of ground rod resistance during a lightning surge, and this almost completely eliminates the danger of flashover at the transformers and of insulation breakdown between conductors and conduit system inside of the building. The surge protective capacitor reduces the rate of voltage change during a surge, and prevents insulation breakdown between turns in the windings of motors and other electrical apparatus. A large number of protective installations have been made in elevators and mills in all parts of the country, and we have not learned of a single case of lightning damage to electrical equipment where complete protection had been provided.

Interconnection of grounds, in most cases, is up to the power company, and most of the larger power companies, as well as many of the smaller ones, have adopted interconnection as standard. Many others will make the desired interconnections in specific cases when asked to do so. It is sometimes necessary to make a specific request to have the interconnected network extended to include a connection to the service conduit entering a building, but most power companies will comply with such requests.

Some technical obstacles have been set up in the past by the wording of certain rules in the National Electrical Code, but these obstacles have been removed in the 1940 edition of the National Code. It is expected that complete interconnection of grounds will become the generally accepted standard within the next year or two.

The cost of a surge protective capacitor is borne by the plant operator in most cases, but this will usually represent only a fraction of the value of a small motor. In hazardous industries such as grain handling and processing where the burnout of a piece of electrical apparatus may result in a fire or explosion which will destroy the entire plant, and which may result in injury or death to employees, the value of surge protection can be readily appreciated, and the cost of complete protection is insignificant in comparison with the value of the property and of the lives of the employees.

The Mill Mutual Insurance Companies are doing everything possible to promote the protection of electrical installations from surge damage. Work is being done continuously with power companies, equipment manufacturers, and electrical contractors, and the operators of mill and elevator plants are being urged to protect their electrical installations against this hazard. The campaign for protection is gaining momentum, and we can look forward to the time when losses to the grain and milling industries from voltage surges will have been reduced to a position of minor importance.

Plant operators to whom the dangers of lightning on power and light lines have not yet been explained can obtain a copy of the booklet on voltage surges by writing the Mill Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau, and if the request for a booklet is accompanied by a diagram of transformer connections and of service connections from the transformers to the buildings, specific instructions for complete surge protection will be furnished without charge.

Air Under a Warehouse Is Cool

J. Paul Buscher, of M. J. Buscher & Son, at Litchfield, Ill., has improved on the office cooling system, employing a window, a fan, and an excelsior packed and moistened filter, as described in the Journals for July 10th, page 23.

Mr. Buscher's office is located at the east end of a large warehouse in which his company stocks poultry supplies, feeds, and farm supplies.

Observing cool air rising from the basement of a house being built during hot weather, Mr. Buscher reasoned that the air under his warehouse must be cool.

He arranged a 14 inch fan in a box in the wall between his office and his warehouse. The front of the box he left open to admit the air from the fan into his office. The bottom of the box he left open to draw air from under the floor of the warehouse and force it into his office. The top, sides, and back of the box were made air tight, and their connections with the floor of the warehouse, thru which a hole was cut to connect with the open bottom of the box, were similarly packed to allow no air to reach the fan except that drawn from under the warehouse.

In the bottom opening was hung an excelsior packed screen filter and water was dripped on this filter from a tank in the warehouse to supply moisture for the air forced into the office by the fan.

"The fan has a second beneficial effect on the warehouse," says Mr. Buscher. "It maintains a circulation of air under the warehouse, tending to keep all timbers dry."

Mr. Buscher thinks elevators that have their offices separate from their warehouses could employ the idea by running wind trunking, buried under ground, from the foundation of the warehouse to the office.



J. Paul Buscher, Litchfield, Ill., points to source of cool air for his office.

Screened Bins in Illinois Elevator

The ideas of the owner and of the contractor were combined in the planning and erection of the new 12,000 bu. cribbed elevator of the Patoka Farmers Elevator Co., at Patoka, Ill.

Principal variation from standard construction is spacing of the cribbing on the work-floor inside walls of the two main bins, which hold more than half the capacity of the elevator, and lining of these walls on the inside with close-meshed hardware cloth, so the bins would hold small as well as coarse grains, yet serve equally well for handling ear corn.

The elevator is 26x24x65 ft. high to the top of the cupola, and covered with corrugated iron, well grounded for lightning protection.

Thru the track side of the elevator is a 14 ft. wide driveway, closable at each end by sliding doors 13½ ft. high. In this driveway is a single, steel lined receiving pit, which will hold 400 bus. of grain. This pit is covered by a steel grate and a trap door, the steel grate being located just ahead of the trap door. The loads of trucks are dumped thru either the grate or the trap door by means of an overhead truck lift which travels back and forth, under power of the vehicle being dumped, to reach either the grate or the trap door. The grate is used for small grains, the trap door for ear corn.

In the bottom of the receiving pit is a Western shaker feeder, which gently nudges the contents of the receiving pit into the boot of the elevator's single leg.

The leg carries 15x8 inch Nu-Hy buckets on 15 inch centers to elevate ear corn as well as small grains. Its head and boot shafts turn on roller bearings, in Western pillow blocks, and it is driven by a 10 h.p. Fairbanks-Morse totally inclosed motor with four strands of V belt from the motor to a jack shaft, then roller chain to the head shaft. The jack shaft also runs in roller bearings.

The elevator has five bins. Three of these are overhead bins, with cut-off valves in their hoppers bottoms to load trucks, or to aerate grain thru the driveway. Two of these bins also have sacking spouts leading down the inside driveway wall for convenience in sacking grain and soy beans.

The other two bins are deep bins. Their hoppers concrete bottoms form a part of the reinforced concrete foundation. These bins are of standard cribbed construction except for the inside walls facing the workfloor. Here the cribbing is alternated with short sections of cribbing used as spacers so as to permit ventilation of the grain held in store thru the hardware cloth that lines the inside wall of the bin.

These deep bins are used for holding both ear corn and small grains. A handful or two of wheat will work thru the hardware cloth to rest on the supporting cribbing when a bin is filled but the volume is negligible so that the bins are considered wheat tight.

"When wheat is a little tough as it comes in from the fields," says G. J. Wasem, manager of the Patoka Elevator, "it is surprising how well it keeps, and what a lot of moisture escapes thru these screen lined bins."

The elevator has two loading spouts, one for cars and one for trucks. The car loading spout, an 8 inch well casing, crosses thru the middle overhead bin to reach a side track of the Illinois Central railroad with its flexible end. The truck loading spout follows down the work-floor wall to a turnhead just inside the sliding door between the workfloor and the outside. Large trucks to be loaded with grain can drive alongside of the elevator, out of the way of trucks delivering loads in the elevator driveway, and be filled thru a short spout from this turnhead.

"A good deal of our business in corn is with truckers who take the grain south into Kentucky," says Manager Wasem, "and this handy means for quickly loading their trucks is appreciated."

Manager Wasem can weigh any standard straight or semi-trailer truck on his 20 ton Fairbanks truck scale. This is located at the office and retail warehouse, and has a 9x34 ft. reinforced concrete deck, with the opening to the scale pit in the office basement, safe from tampering.

The Patoka Farmers Elevator Co. does a general farm supply business as well as handle grain. Its retail lines include coal, commercial feeds, farm seeds, wire, tile, posts, farm implements and implement repairs, and a number of kindred lines.

Until the new elevator was recently completed Patoka, Ill., had no elevator. Grain had to be handled thru a blower, which was attended with numerous difficulties in that grain could be received only as cars were set to be loaded, and unloading large trucks turned into heavy work in the absence of a truck dump and a receiving pit.

The new elevator was built by George Saathoff, equipped for the most part with Union Iron Works machinery. It draws grain from fields nearly 15 miles from Patoka and serves farmers on the western edge of Illinois' Little Egypt, more familiarly known as the "red top country."

The dust explosion and fire prevention department of the U.S.D.A., which was directed by Dr. David J. Price, was closed June 30, due to lack of an appropriation by Congress.

Day by Day a new menace—the gaunt specter of impending famine—creeps into the news from Europe. It is an ugly threat, freighted with misery, disease and death. Famine strikes blindly and cruelly, ravaging all alike, the soldier and the civilian, the strong and the weak, the very old and the very young. It hits at the taproots of life, for the first necessity of Mankind is food.—International Harvester Co.

Grain Elevators Get Seasonal Exemption on Hours

Country, sub-terminal, terminal, and mill grain elevators will receive a 14-week partial exemption from the maximum hours provision of the wage-hour law, according to announcement from Administrator Fleming of the Wage-Hour Administration.

"Under the exemption to be granted," says the July 26 announcement, "the other country elevators and the sub-terminal, terminal and mill warehouses will be permitted to work their employees up to 12 hours a day or 56 hours a week without payment of overtime for a period or periods of not more than 14 weeks in the aggregate in any calendar year. The determination covers the storage of wheat, oats, barley, rye, corn and other grains and soybeans, flax and buckwheat."

"The action was taken upon the application of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, National Grain Trade Council, the Millers National Federation and others. If no objection and request for hearing is received within 15 days, the administrator will make a finding on the prima facie case. (Period for filing objections expired Aug. 10.)"

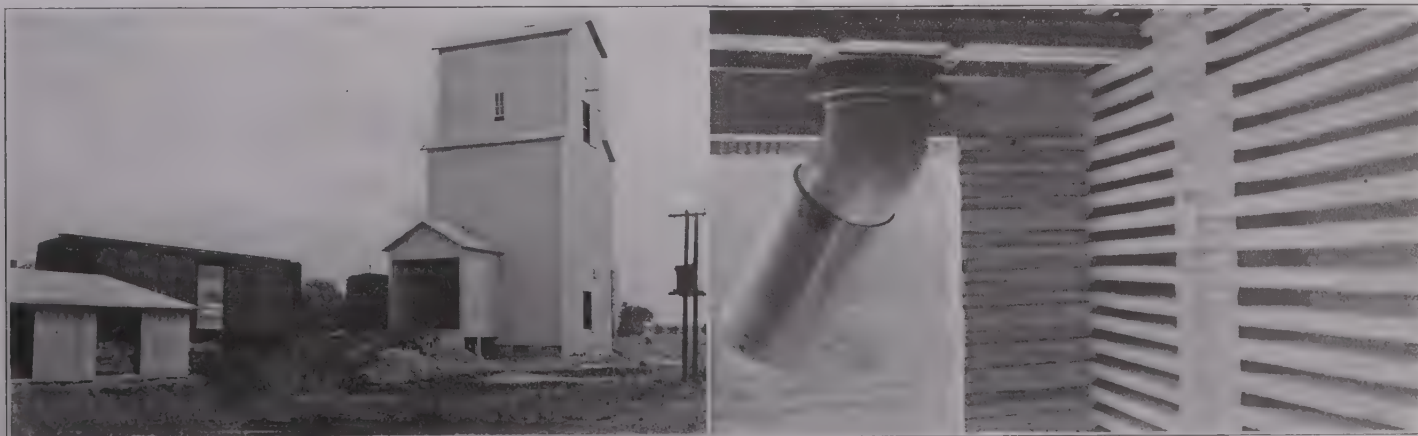
"Most of the workers in the terminal elevators are members of unions and are working under agreements between the unions and the employers at higher wages than the minimum provided by the act and with an agreed limitation on working hours. This determination will in no wise affect these employer-employee agreements, nor will it affect maximum hour limitations in state laws. These limitations, especially with regard to women and minors, are found in the laws of most of the states in the grain belt."

About 95% of the country elevators are already exempt under the area-of-production provisions of the wage-hour act.

In applying for seasonal exemption for the grain industry, and in a hearing before officials of the Wage-Hour Division, the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, thru executive vice-president Ray Bowden, contended that "the industry concerned with the storing of grain is a continuous one, from country to terminal elevator, and including commission men, inspection and weighing, etc." It is understood the exemption includes all employes in the industry, including office, and clerical.

The cost of running the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture averaged \$161,738,000 during the seven years 1926 to 1932, and increased in the following seven years to an average of \$831,455,000, or 414 per cent.

The Canadian government has enacted a processing tax of 15c per bu. on all wheat converted into food for home consumption. Purpose of the tax is to cover a part of the Wheat Board's deficit.



Left: 12,000 bu. elevator of Patoka Farmers Elevator Co., Patoka, Ill. Right: Truck loading spout, and the spaced cribbing for ventilation.

Patents Granted

[Since last publication in the Journal.]

2,204,000. Car Mover. Harold C. Pierce, Pomona, Cal. A continuously driven pump applies fluid pressure to a member that rotates the car wheel. This machine was described in the Journal May 8, page 397.

2,191,259. Insecticide. Kaspar Pfaff and Michael Erlenbach, Frankfurt-on-the-Main-Hockst, Germany, assignors to Winthrop Chemical Co., New York, N. Y. Insecticides comprising a diazomino compound free from sulfonic acid groups and carboxyl groups. No drawing.

2,193,709. Weighing and Sack Filling Machine. Oswald Boettger and Julius Hillmann, Brunswick, assignors to Miag Muehlenbau und Industrie Aktiengesellschaft, Brunswick, Germany. Grain from a weigher goes by chute to a sack in a holder, means being arranged to hold the sack for the time necessary for the filling of the sack.

2,193,883. Cyclone. Harold C. Reeves, Sheffield, Eng. Means for admitting gas to and causing said gas to spin in a vortex in cyclone chamber, a convergent-divergent axial portion of cyclone chamber, a coaxial series of separated tubes of progressively smaller diameter separated and extending axially from the divergent portion of cyclone chamber, and a dust-collecting chamber.

2,203,152. Grain Separator. Harry L. Johnson, Minneapolis, Minn. A series of superimposed and alternately and oppositely inclined screens rigidly mounted in the housing, agitator members movably supported in the housing for reciprocating movement in the direction of inclination of the screens and in contact with undersides thereof, a vertically reciprocating operating bar on the housing.

2,200,434. Grain Treating Machine. John Fillmore Stokes, Barlow, Minn. A supporting structure, a hopper mounted on supporting structure, a drum, for the reception of dust, rotatably mounted on the supporting structure beneath the hopper, said drum having peripheral ports therein for the discharge of the dust, and means on the drum engageable by the grain flowing from the hopper for rotating drum.

2,188,880. Seed Germinator. Wm. A. Lewis, Stockton-on-Tees, and Vivian de Courcy Dashwood, London, assignors to Intensive Cultivations Co., London, Eng. In a soilless seed germination cabinet, a liquid retaining and distributing trap comprising a bed provided with a plurality of overflow orifices disposed at a predetermined height above and distributed throughout said bed and spaced concavities arranged around orifices.

2,203,107. Grain Door. Jos. A. Schmitz, Chicago, Ill. The grain door comprises a pair of horizontal paper or the like panels having their adjacent edges disposed in overlapping relation, a horizontal brace member adjacent the upper edge of the uppermost of said panels with its ends adapted to be secured to the car door posts, a plurality of vertical brace members disposed along the outer surfaces of said panels and having their lower ends adapted to be secured to the floor of the car and their upper ends interlocked with said horizontal brace member, and fastening strips disposed along the opposite ends of said panels and adapted to be secured to the car door posts.

2,200,507. Elevator Bucket. Jos. L. Kozak, Munster, Ind., assignor to Screw Conveyor Corporation, Hammond, Ind. An elevator bucket for endless carrier belts operating within leg casings having side walls traversed by the sides of the bucket, comprising a horizontal bottom, an upwardly projecting back wall at the rear edge of said bottom, and side portions provided with air vent openings at the corresponding sides of the bucket in position for traversing the inner faces of the side walls of the leg casing, said side portions also having outwardly extending projections for reinforcing said side portions and also insuring proper clearance for facilitating the venting function of said air vent openings.

2,198,597. Surface Moistening Grain. John M. Baer, Chicago, Ill., assignor to the Guardite Corporation. The method of supplying a predetermined amount of moisture to grain, which comprises passing the grain thru a zone of continuous centrifugal agitation, and in such passage first supplying an indeterminate amount of wash water to the grain, removing by the centrifugal agitation an indeterminate amount of wash water therefrom to leave a predetermined small quantity of residual water thereon.

2,199,030. Grain Cutter. Geo. F. Ritter and Stanley F. Sawyer, Toledo, O. A cylindrical casing, a hopper discharging between the cylinder ends thereof into the casing, a cylindrical rotor in the casing, said rotor provided with two spaced sets of helical cutting threads of different pitch extending oppositely from a position outwardly from the hopper, co-operating thread sets within the casing pitched in the same direction but differentially with respect to the adjacent rotor threads, feed pockets in each set of rotor threads at points adjacent the hopper discharges.

2,207,924. Seed Grain Dusting Machine. Harold J. Kemp, Swift Current, Sask., assignor to Western Steel Products, Ltd., St. Boniface, Man. A seed grain hopper at the apex having a discharge aperture at the base thereof, a pair of metering pans pivotally mounted for unitary tilting movement within said supporting structure, the pans consisting of a pair of upstanding side walls, a floor extending therebetween, an upstanding centrally disposed partition extending across the floor and between side walls to separate pans, the floor upon either side of partition inclining upwardly from the outer edge thereof towards the center, the partition being of cuneiform cross-sectional configuration with the base thereof meeting floor at either edge thereof, said pair of metering pans being positioned within framework centrally below hopper discharge aperture, grain from aperture being precipitated into pans alternately.

2,191,843. Grain Sorter. Frederic Bertrand Bloc, Dijon, assignor to Societe de Anciens Etablissements Lhuillier, Dijon, France. In combination are a horizontal and continuous rotary cylinder with recesses in its inner wall, means for feeding and distributing the grain continuously over the whole length of the cylinder, means located in the upper part of the interior of the cylinder and extending horizontally throughout the length of the cylinder to catch short grains, and a horizontally extending trough located in the lower part of the interior of the cylinder and having a horizontal collecting edge spaced from the interior of the cylinder a distance sufficient to permit the long grains to be carried above the same and extending slightly above the bottom generator of the cylinder to catch the long grains which are too large to remain in the recesses of the cylinder when the same are carried above said trough.

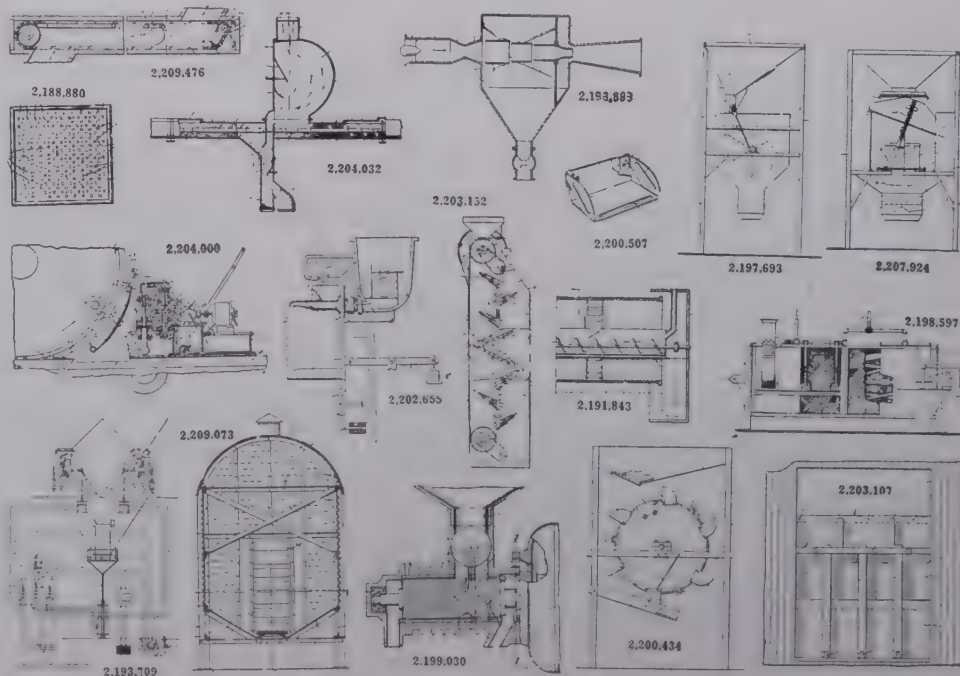
2,209,476. Endless Chain Conveyor. Arnold Redler, Stroud, Eng., assignor to Redler Conveyor Co., New York, N. Y. A conduit, a flexible endless conveyor member disposed within and traversable thru the conduit, rotatable members around which said conveying element is arranged to pass, one of said members constituting a driving element and being of substantially less diameter than the depth of the conduit and a movable tensioning element adjacent the driving element co-operating with the conveying element in one position to maintain the tension therein.

2,197,693. Grain Dusting Machine. Sampson J. Goodfellow, Regina, Sask. A hopper provided with a material discharge aperture secured to said framework, a rotor, a housing for said rotor, a dust container having a dust discharge aperture communicating with said housing and a material discharge chute at the base of said framework, said rotor consisting of a shaft journaled for rotation upon framework, a plurality of radiating arms secured to shaft and a material receiving pan secured to the outer end of each arm and acting to produce air disturbance within housing.

2,202,655. Bag Filling Machine. Fritz W. Haver, Oelde, Westphalia, Germany. A filling tube mounted on weighing mechanism for receiving a bag to be filled and movable downwardly with weighing mechanism upon a predetermined weight of filling material being deposited in bag thru said tubes, means for locking weighing mechanism in its downward position, means for clamping a bag on filling tube, said clamping means being operable to a first stage of open position for releasing a filled bag for removal therefrom and to a second stage of open position for releasing said locking means.

2,209,073. Corn Crib. Jas. Cowin, assignor to Cowin & Co., Minneapolis, Minn. Walls are formed with ventilating openings and the bottom edges of opposed side walls being above ground level, a roof mounted on the frame for covering crib space, said roof being formed with a ventilating opening therein for the outflow of air flowing upwardly thru the crib, and a bottom for crib composed of a plurality of wire fabric members said bottom members extending inwardly at a substantial angle with respect to opposite side walls of the crib and downwardly therefrom to a position below side walls so as to be exposed to side winds.

2,204,032. Seed Cleaner. Harold W. Whitlock, Oklahoma City, assignor to the Boardman Co., Oklahoma City, Okla. A separating chamber provided with a seed outlet at its bottom and an outlet at its top for air and light foreign matter, a conduit disposed vertically and having a mouth at its upper end communicating with the lower portion of the separating chamber and curved toward the same, the wall



of the chamber at the opposite side of the separating chamber from the air inlet being arcuate vertically and bowed outwardly between the seed outlet and the air outlet for imparting a whirling motion about a horizontal axis to upwardly moving air and causing seed to drop downwardly and thru the seed outlet of the chamber while the air and light foreign matter pass upwardly thru the air outlet.

To Build Temporary Storage Bins in Canada

With Canada's huge storage elevators from Fort William-Port Arthur at the head of the lakes to the Atlantic seaboard blocked with the largest carryover of wheat in history unable to find its way into normal export channels, wheat producers in the western provinces are faced with no place to put their new crop.

Grain handlers are bending every effort to find means of relieving the storage congestion. G. W. P. Heffelfinger, president of the North-West Line Elevators Ass'n, has proposed to the Dominion government's minister of trade and commerce that any farmer who bins his grain properly on the farm be authorized to apply to a local municipal officer for an advance on his crop at a minimum interest rate.

The municipal officer would be required, according to this plan, to examine the bin, satisfy himself as to the keeping quality of the grain, figure the number of bushels, and issue a cash voucher to the farmer for a stated amount per bushel. The elevator companies would cash the vouchers, which would be honored in turn by the Canadian Wheat Board.

Wording of the voucher would make it a contract between the farmer and the government, requiring the farmer to deliver the wheat at a designated station upon instructions from the municipal officer. The loan covered by the voucher would be a first claim on the grain.

The N-W Line Elevators Ass'n announced Aug. 7 that the line companies will build approximately 750 temporary storage bins thruout western Canada. The bins will have a capacity ranging from 20,000 to 40,000 bushels each. Total capacity will exceed 15,000,000 bushels.

The Wheat Board is issuing permits entitling a farmer to deliver not more than 5 bus. per acre of wheat, oats and barley.

In transit by rail July 31 was 19,592,945 bus. of wheat, against 3,099,216 bus. a year ago. This is equivalent to over 13,000 carloads on the rails, six times as many as a year ago. This year the lakes had only 2,823,876 bus. in transit, against 3,581,799 bus. a year ago.

The wheat stocks in elevators in Canada for the weeks ending July 31 were 255,174,531 bus., compared with 88,093,144 bushels for the corresponding week last year.

Stocks of wheat in Canadian elevators were located as follows: western country elevators 53,155,000; interior terminals 20,343,476; Vancouver-New Westminster 15,375,493; Victoria 612,441; Prince Rupert 1,136,049; Churchill 2,494,610; Fort William and Port Arthur 80,161,782; eastern elevators lake ports 38,308,811; and eastern elevators seaboard ports 21,190,048 bus.

Canadian wheat in the United States amounted to 27,106,019 bus. This Canadian wheat was located at the following ports: Duluth 2,731,877; Buffalo 5,189,766; Erie 1,980,000; Erie Canal 428,000; Chicago 45,000; New York 590,918; New York Afloat 163,588; Albany 6,850,708; Philadelphia, 1,064,189; Boston 2,269,906; Portland 1,211,145; and Baltimore 1,084,577 bushels. In Transit U. S. A. amounted to 3,496,545 bushels.

Canadian wheat in the United States a year ago amounted to only 6,907,000 bus.

Harmful Restrictions on Buenos Aires Futures

Quite a sensation was caused in the grain market by news of various decisions of the Board of Directors of the Buenos Aires Grain Futures Market. One resolution increased margins all round to the following level:—Wheat, \$7; maize, \$4; linseed, \$20; sunflower seed, \$10; oats, \$4 and barley and rye \$4 per ton.

These advances, of course made it difficult for the brokers, who had to pass the buck to their clients, of whom many ordered a sale and close-out. Here came the other difficulty. Due to the government regulation fixing minimum prices for the market it was found absolutely impossible to obtain buyers. The clients in such case, merely shrug their shoulders. They give orders to sell at the minimum, the government refuses to allow sales below the minimum and buyers at the minimum simply do not exist. What can the broker do? We are informed that some have offered to sell privately below the market price and the clients have again shrugged their shoulders. They refuse to recognize such sales. Moreover, if taken to law it is possible that the courts will decide that the transactions amounted to gambling, hence were outside the law.

Another decision of the Board of Directors, evidently thru pressure from official sources, was to the effect that no increase in actual positions as on June 25 would be permitted, although switches from one month to another would be allowed. Naturally, this completely eradicates any interest in hedging on the part of exporters and the broker's business takes wings through the window.

A meeting of protest was held and it was resolved to request the directorate to reconsider its decisions. The latter seems to be between the devil and the deep, blue sea, in that it faces government pressure from one side and the destruction or great restriction of operations on the other, while it must safeguard the shareholders' money by insisting on enormous margins in this period when a minimum price prevails and real values are below such level.

The fact is that the decree of the government establishing a minimum price without providing any purchasing at that basis has knocked ordinary grain business sky-high. Extraordinary to relate, before these decisions were made the market seemed inclined to recover slightly and some operations were registered, of course, above the minima. We believe that very shortly the government should withdraw its famous decree and allow the market to find its proper level.—*Times of Argentina*.

Suit Brought Under Wage-Hour Act

A former employe of the Markleville Elevator Co., Markleville, Ind., has brought suit against the company for alleged violations of the wage-hour act. Payment of overtime from the effective date of the act, with penalty doubling the amount, and attorney fees, is sought. The amount totals \$699.

Fighting the case with the Markleville Elevator Co. is the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n, which recognizes the likelihood of a number of similar suits being brought should this one be decided in favor of the former employe.

Soybeans are also finding increasing use in industry. In 1929 soybeans supplied only 1 per cent of the fats used in making margarine and were not used at all in making cooking fats. Last year, soybeans provided 13 per cent of the oil used in making margarine and 10 per cent of the oil used in making cooking fats.

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Grain Carriers

The Burlington in Supp. 24 to Ill. C. C. No. 1956 increases the rate on grain from Phophetstown to Chicago.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Rates on canal grain east have been raised to 4c per bushel, from 2½ and 3c. Boats are busy with other commodities.

Winnipeg, Man.—J. A. Brass, sec'y of the Railway Ass'n of Canada, has announced restrictions on shipment of wheat from prairie points to lakehead elevators.

The Maritime Commission has refused to suspend a proposed increase from 41c to 46c per hundredweight on oats carried from Pacific coast ports to ports in Puerto Rico.

Missouri Pacific Supplement No. 59 to Tariff No. 6024-J, Supplement No. 47 to Ill. C. C. No. 348, effective Aug. 7, increases grain and grain products rates between Cairo and Ware, Ill.

Use of serviceable freight cars for grain storage is frowned upon by the Ass'n of American Railroads in a warning to its members. No objection is offered to leasing unserviceable cars for this purpose.

Des Moines, Ia.—A 20% reduction in freight rates on feed grains from origins in western Iowa to all stations on the C. & N. W. railroad in South Dakota, effective Aug. 22, has been announced to meet the competition of trucks.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has postponed from Aug. 1 to Oct. 1 the effective date of its order prescribing qualifications and maximum hours of service for employees, and safety regulations, for private truck operators operating interstate.

Washington, D. C.—In MC-191, division 2 of the Interstate Commerce Commission has instituted investigation into rates and charges of motor common carriers on transportation of animal feeds in 14,000 lb. minimum loads, from Sand Springs, and Tulsa, Okla., to Chicago, East St. Louis, St. Louis, Indianapolis, and Joplin and Springfield, Mo., and Louisville, Ky., and points taking the same rates.

In I. C. C. docket No. 28526, the Michigan Bean Co. complains against charges imposed by the Pere Marquette railroad on shipments of grain from Michigan points to its elevator in Saginaw, Mich., stored, and reshipped to points in Michigan, Central Freight Ass'n territory and Trunk Line territory. Violations of sections 1, 2 and 3, of the Interstate Commerce Act are alleged. Reasonable charges and reparation are asked.

Duluth, Minn.—The federal and state officials issued a joint order Aug. 7 requiring the railroads to absorb switching charges on grain shipped to Duluth-Superior and Minneapolis from points served by only one railroad thruout Minnesota, the Dakotas and Montana. Some roads heretofore have forced shippers to pay the switching fees which average around \$3 per car and in some instances exceeded \$6 a car.—F. G. C.

Duluth, Minn.—At the meeting July 24 of the Northwest Shippers Advisory Board a 16 per cent increase in freight movement was predicted for the Northwest this fall. A 5.5% increase in grain loadings was predicted. It was contended that the Wheeler-Lea Bill exempts bulk carriers from the rate fixing provisions. Lake shippers feel that they would suffer were they to be subject to arbitrary rate fixing. Fred S. Keiser, traffic manager for the Duluth Chamber of Commerce, stated that the bill made no such exemption for lake shippers. A com'tee was to investigate the bill and submit a report of their findings to the board.—F. G. C.

Field seeds as well as a great number of other commodities and products, are involved in the modified order of the Interstate Commerce Commission in a 16th supplemental report in Ex Parte MC 21, Central Territory motor carrier rates. Some rates and changes are ordered established on 5 days notice by Aug. 26.

Albany, N. Y.—A new style of grain barge recently made its maiden trip for the Cargill Grain Co. from Albany to Oswego. The boat is 46 ft. wide and 300 ft. long, in four sections chained together. The rear section contains two engines and two screw propellers. The barge, named the Carswego, carries 110,000 bus. of wheat on 10 ft. draft, and more when the channel is deepened to 14 ft.

Shippers Must Pay for Private Tracks

Considerable importance is attached to docket No. 4419, in which the Interstate Commerce Commission expressed an intention to make shippers pay for installation and maintenance of private tracks.

The decision denied to the Sioux City Terminal Co. the right to raise switching rates, a raise that was vigorously protested by local grain dealers and others.

A point on which the examiners laid great stress was the construction at railroad expense of the Sioux City Terminal Co. loading and unloading tracks at docks of local Cudahy and Armour & Co. packing plants, and maintaining these tracks at no expense to shippers, while, at the same time, refusing to extend to the local Swift & Co. plant the same service. This practice backfired on the terminal company with an order from the Interstate Commerce Commission requiring assessment of charges against these plants in the future, and elimination of discrimination between customers.

Railroads Able to Handle Any Increase in Traffic

By M. J. GORMLEY, of Ass'n of American Railroads, before N-W Shippers Advisory Board.

We handled last year the heaviest increase in business from the month of May until the peak in October ever handled in a similar period in the history of the railroads. The figures show that last year there were loaded 555,396 cars in the week of May 13 and 861,198 cars for the week of Oct. 21, an increase of 305,802 cars, or 55 per cent. If the railroads were not in a state of national defense at all times, that result could not have been accomplished.

Since Jan. 1, 1939, there have been put in service or are now on order over 100,000 new cars. It is well to remember in this connection that of the cars that will be in service this Fall over 200,000 are new cars put in service since Jan. 1, 1936. There will be no difficulty whatever in the handling of the traffic regardless of the increases that may result from the preparedness program or otherwise, and without doubt there will be a considerable number of surplus cars at the peak period.

One of the chief factors contributing to the success that has attended the annual movement of winter and spring wheat during the past eighteen years also originated with this Board. I refer to the terminal grain com'tees at points of unloading and storage which, while having no official status, have been able to regulate the flow of grain to the market and keep the unloading facilities geared to the volume to be handled. It may be interesting to note that only this month grain terminals in the southwest have established a new record in grain receipts over the week-end and over the holidays. At Kansas City this was particularly true. Thru the activities of the terminal grain committees and the Car Service Division the situation was handled with satisfaction to all concerned.

Switching Charges to Be Absorbed

Intention to absorb cross-town switching charges on grain at Kansas City, and thruout the states of Kansas, Colorado, and Oklahoma, has been expressed by the Santa Fe, Rock Island, and Missouri Pacific railroads.

This move places local elevators back in sales competition on grain to mills. It makes available to flour and feed mills the wheat in local elevators at the same price as wheat in elevators outside the switching limits.

Cross-town switching charges on grain have been absorbed in the St. Louis, Memphis, and Shreveport markets and at several points in Texas for some time. Before the decision in docket 17000, the Western Grain Rate Case, which became effective July 1, 1935, cross-town switching charges were absorbed in all middle and western markets. The decision of the Santa Fe, Rock Island, and Missouri Pacific railroads heralds a return to the freedom of movement of grain in cross-town traffic, broadens both outlets and sources of supply, and is expected to be followed by other carriers.

Government Meddling with Transportation

Government has meddled, and interfered, and engaged itself in transportation in competition with its own citizens to such an extent that private enterprise transportation is largely profitless. That the railroads have continued to function and give constantly improved service under such treatment speaks volumes for the stamina and resource of private enterprise.

"An advocate of government ownership says that under his plan 'would go a form of co-operative management, free from politics, in which the five interests involved—executives, labor, shippers, investors and the public-at-large—would take their part.' Nowhere on earth has there been such 'a form of co-operative management (of railways) free from politics.' Always under government management there have been either (1) as in Germany, Italy and Japan governments that kept politics out of management by autocratic means, or (2) democratic governments under which political influence has interfered with efficient management and caused huge deficits for the taxpayers to meet.—*Railway Age*.

Unserviceable Cars May Be Leased for Storage

While objecting to use of serviceable cars for storage of grain, W. C. Kendall, chairman of the car service division of the Ass'n of American Railroads, has advised carriers they may lease unserviceable cars, as defined in Circular T-28, for this purpose.

Kendall points out that the difference between the current market prices and the amount the government is willing to loan farmers on their wheat has forced winter wheat into storage and choked elevator space south and west of Omaha and Kansas City and many points farther east. This has resulted in requests to railroads for cars which may be leased for storage purposes.

Circular T-28, says Kendall, limits leasing of serviceable cars to "periods of car surplus," and he does not consider the present, when all transportation must be held in readiness for the development of America's defense program, a period of car surplus.

Leasing of unserviceable cars for grain storage purposes, he says, is permissible. Circular T-28 describes unserviceable cars as "heavy repair, bad order, or condemned cars... unfit for transportation service."

At Kansas City Aug. 7, 1,172,000 bus wheat was held in 733 bad order cars and the railroads have orders for 175 additional cars to be loaded from elevators.

Drouth Stops Barges

Barge traffic in grain over the Missouri river is threatened again by drouth. A notice sent out by the New Orleans office of the Inland Waterways Corp., which operates the Federal Barge Lines, principal service on the Missouri river, states:

The present stage of water in the Missouri river between Kansas City and St. Louis is very low and falling steadily with no indication of an improvement in this situation within the near future. Therefore, all shippers and consignees are hereby notified of the uncertainty of the service of the Federal Barge Lines between Kansas City and St. Louis, and that for the remainder of this season shipments for movement via our line between these points may be subject to delay in transit.

The Missouri river water was too low for barge service thru a large part of last year's summer and barge traffic ceased until Mar. 11 of this year, when one barge load of 46,000 bus. of wheat, that had been tied up at Kansas City last August, was towed downstream. Since opening of barge traffic on the Missouri on Mar. 11, Kansas City has shipped 11 barges, carrying 789,000 bus. of wheat, and 3 barges carrying 45,000 bus. of corn.

To Select the Highest Quality Nebr. Wheat on Baking Merits

The highest quality wheat produced in Nebraska during the 1940 season will be selected in the state's first milling and baking contest, Glenn H. LeDioyt, Secretary of the Nebraska Grain Improvement Ass'n, has announced. About 250 of Nebraska's 67,000 wheat producers are expected to compete for the honor of producing the state's best wheat before the deadline for entries closes on Aug. 20.

Samples will be milled and baked in the Nebraska College of Agriculture Cereal Chemistry laboratory by R. M. Sandstedt, Associate Professor of Cereal Chemistry. James Doty, Chief Chemist at the Omaha Grain Exchange, will likewise mill and bake a portion of each sample and comparisons will be made.

The first five winners of the Nebraska contest will enter the International Milling and Baking Contest held in Chicago during the International Hay and Grain Show next December. The Nebraska contest will be patterned after the International contest in that the wheat will be judged from its utility value rather than on such external factors as test weight and color.

"Heat" on Itinerants in Iowa

An abrupt decline in itinerant merchant traffic in Iowa followed beginning of an intense drive by Iowa's motor vehicle division of the state Department of Public Safety. The drive was effected against the itinerants under the terms of Iowa truck and safety laws. Law enforcement officials began to stop the itinerants and command, "Show your license. Where is your bond?", concentrating efforts near the borders where wandering itinerants found their way onto Iowa roads.

The effect was a sudden increase in the sale of Iowa licenses. More than 100 applications came in to the state office with bond as a result of the May drive. Many more applicants were unable to get a license because of inability to furnish bond.

The first few days of the drive saw 10,000 Missouri fence posts impounded at the border, unable to find their way into Iowa trade because their itinerant merchant owners had no license and were unable to give bond.

The May drive was just a beginning, says James Allen, superintendent of the motor vehicle division in Iowa. Strict observance of Iowa's itinerant merchant act will continue and law enforcement officials all over the state are being educated to the provisions of the law. Iowa's law requires a \$40 state license to carry

loads exceeding 3,000 lbs., a \$250 indemnity bond, and liability and property damage insurance in \$5,000, \$10,000, and \$1,000 limits.

Molasses Rate to St. Louis Reduced Account Barges

When the Interstate Commerce Commission granted to the Illinois Central and other carriers the right to carry molasses in trainloads from the gulf coast to Pekin, Ill., at less than carload rates in order to meet the competition of barges, it encouraged similar requests from other sections and other industries.

This was the forerunner of Fourth Section application No. 18112, embracing also Fourth Section application No. 18120, in which the Interstate Commerce Commission has decided to authorize the railroads to establish a rate of not less than 16c per hundredweight on blackstrap molasses, in tank cars, from New Orleans, Good Hope, Reserve, and Gramercy, La., and Mobile, Ala., to East St. Louis, Ill.

A factor in the I.C.C. decision undoubtedly was the threat of large users of blackstrap molasses to follow the example of the Commercial Solvents Corp., at Pekin, Ill., which owns 8 barges and is reported to move a net load per barge of 1,463 tons of molasses at a cost of 14.42c per hundredweight. This threat forced allowance of the authorized reduction on rail movement from 26c to 16c per hundredweight. Rails have the advantage of offering 3-day service on the movement, compared with 14 days by barge.

Chloropicrin is suggested as a prewarning gas in ship fumigation by G. C. Sherrard in U. S. Public Health Reports.

A General Purpose Dust Hood

Protection of workmen against occupational diseases caused by inhalation of dust or fumes is offered by a new light, comfortable hood for use in plants having an air line. The hood is of black, tailored, rubberized fabric, fitting the shoulders snugly. Durable fiber headgear has extra wide sweatband and is equipped with curved air tube having twenty-four scientifically located vents. Tube does not touch the brow but conforms to its curvature. Light, flexible, fabric-bound hose clipped to operator's belt and equipped with quick detachable fitting serves to connect with plant airline.

Clear vision together with perfect eye and face protection are afforded by a standard 6½x9¾ in. Plastacele window. This outfit has been found effective in grain handling plants, cement and lime plants and other locations where dust-laden air prevails. Constant flow of air outward thru the opening provides ample protection. It is made by the Jackson Electrode Holder Co.



Jackson Dust Hood

Grain Truckers Becoming Established

The words "grain" and "feed" are appearing with increasing frequency in applications to the motor carrier division of the Interstate Commerce Commission for common carrier and contract carrier certificates. They are further evidence of the encroachment of truckers upon the grain and feed business and the applications demonstrate intentions of farm to market hauls that tend to eliminate the local elevator operator. They justify the vigorous fight against them that has been put up in many sections of the country by country elevator and other local merchant interests, and they justify the entrance into the trucking business by country elevators at many points. Here are a few applications noted in the last few weeks.

ULEN, MINN.—M. C. 101136, the common carrier application of E. W. Baker, names feeds among products to be trucked from Fargo, N. D., and adjacent terminals, to a 15-mile area around Ulen. The haul to Fargo and the Union Stock Yards would be livestock.

RAMONA, KAN.—Mrs. W. R. Hicks, in MC 25783, has applied for a common carrier certificate to haul livestock and agricultural products from a 15-mile radius around Ramona to Kansas City, Mo., and return with farm supplies, including millfeeds.

GARDINER, MONT.—Hay and feed are involved in MC 101232, Irving J. McCoy's application for a contract carrier certificate between Gardiner and Yellowstone National Park and West Yellowstone, Mont.

HICKSVILLE, N. Y.—Animal feeds from Hightstown and Robinsville, N. J., to points in Nassau and Suffolk counties, N. Y., are named in MC 96286, common carrier application of Louise Rottkamp.

NEWTON, IND.—In MC 2970, Rumzie E. Spear has asked authority to extend his truck operations to carry animal and poultry feeds from Clinton, Ia., to points in Illinois and Indiana.

ROSHOLT, S. D.—Lester LeClair has made application for a common carrier permit to truck livestock from a 15 mile radius around Rosholt to Minneapolis-St. Paul, Newport, and Hopkins, Minn., and Fargo and adjacent livestock points in North Dakota, hauling livestock one way, feed, seed and other farm supplies direct to farmers in the Rosholt area on the return trip.

PAYETTE, IDA.—Robert Belknap has applied for authority to extend his trucking operations in various products and commodities, including coal, feed, and grain, between a 110 mile area around Payette, and points in Malheur, Baker and Union counties, Ore.

ROSEN, MINN.—Joe Geisenkoetter has applied for a common carrier certificate to truck grain and livestock between specified points in Minnesota and South Dakota.

MURRAY, UTAH.—Hay, grain, feeds, seeds and cottonseed cake are named in MC 100892, application of Kenneth Farley for common carrier certificate between points in Utah and points in Arizona.

Grain inspectors have instructions to classify the lesser grain borer as a weevil the same as the granary and rice weevils and the Angoumois moth.

Data Sheet for Conveyor Belt Recommendations

C. W. Staacke, belting engineer of the B. F. Goodrich Co., has prepared a detailed questionnaire that forms a data sheet enabling elevator superintendents to give a belting engineer all the information required in replacing a belt or remedying any trouble with a conveyor belt handling any material.

Supply Trade

Chicago, Ill.—The Millers Nat'l Insurance Co. has moved into its new offices, 2nd floor Board of Trade Bldg.

Cedar Falls, Ia.—The Roskamp Huller Co. recently moved its office and equipment to a new location, 618 Wilson Blvd.

Silver Creek, N. Y.—Louis E. Barbeau of S. Howes Co. was recently married to Miss Margaret Jeanette Battell of Erie, Pa.

Omaha, Neb.—Joe Tillotson, of the Tillotson Const. Co. was seriously injured in an automobile accident July 9, while traveling in Iowa.

Hampton, Neb.—Ned Cramer has accepted a position with the Canadian government to supervise the construction of country grain elevators.

Des Moines, Ia.—Fire destroyed the roof and several hundred dollars worth of material in one section of the Globe Machinery & Supply Co. plant July 15.

St. Louis, Mo.—Bemis Bro. Bag Co., announces it has taken over the distribution of the "Super-Looper," a hand bag closing machine manufactured by the Richardson Scale Co.

New Haven, Conn.—Karl P. Billner, who four years ago developed "vacuum concrete," a method for hardening concrete in a few hours by removing excess water thru pressure after pouring of the concrete, has demonstrated, at Yale University, reinforced ice as a temporary structural material. Pipes carrying brine keep the ice frozen.

Akron, O.—Specialized compounds of natural rubber and synthetic rubber with a high degree of electrical conductivity have been recently developed by its laboratory research chemists, it is announced by the B. F. Goodrich Co. It can now furnish solutions of synthetic rubber which can be applied to the surfaces of natural rubber products like paint, and which will carry away static. This material has already had successful application as belt dressing to carry away static from transmission belts.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The Falk Corp. announces the election of M. A. Carpenter as executive vice-president and as a director. Mr. Carpenter has been associated with the Falk Corp. for the past 16 years, starting in the advertising department and successively serving as advertising manager, sales promotion manager, sales manager, and, until his recent appointment, secretary and director of sales. He will continue to be active as director of sales and advertising in addition to his duties as executive vice-president.

Philadelphia, Pa.—The Federal Trade Commission has ordered the Hy-Test Cement Co. to discontinue publishing confidential information about the brands, or names of manufacturers of cements tested by the Bureau of Standards under code or symbol numbers in Research Paper 683, a Study of the Properties of Mortars and Brick and Their Relation to Bond. Hy-Test Cement Co. is prohibited from using for sales promotion any report by a U. S. agency, where such use implies approval or recommendation of its products.

Harvest Malting Barley Carefully

Malt produced from skinned barley is of lower value than malt produced from plump, high-grade, malting barley, declare Iowa State College agronomists, urging farmers to be careful in threshing their barley crops. They point out that skinned and broken kernels are the

cause for much of the barley produced missing the malting grades.

Skinned and broken kernels can be avoided by careful threshing. Threshing machine cylinders should have no end play. All loose or crooked teeth should be replaced. Cylinder speed should be held to a minimum and as few concaves as possible used. Combine operators should make frequent adjustments of their machines to the dampness or dryness of the barley being combined.

Quality of 1940 Grain Crops Higher

The quality of the 1940 crop of bread grains appears to be somewhat better than of the 1939 crop, says the Agricultural Marketing Service. The Service based its interpretation on inspections of early receipts at representative markets.

Of the July inspections of Hard Winter Wheat, 58 per cent graded Dark Hard this season compared with 44 per cent for July, 1939. Nearly half, or 47 per cent, graded No. 1 against only 12 per cent last July. Twenty-five per cent graded No. 2 and 14 per cent No. 3 compared with 45 and 37 per cent, respectively, last season.

The quality of the Soft Red Winter Wheat inspected in July was much better than that of last season, with 73 per cent graded No. 2 or better against 47 per cent a year ago. Only 8 per cent of the wheat inspected graded tough compared with 17 per cent in July last season. A slightly larger percentage of the inspections have graded garlicky and light garlicky this season than last.

White wheats also apparently are of better quality this year. A much smaller percentage, however, have classed as Hard White. The July inspected receipts included 30 per cent Hard White, 54 per cent Soft White, 14 per cent White Club and 2 per cent Western White, compared with 63, 18, 17 and 2 per cent, respectively, in these sub-classes in July, 1939. Of the July inspections, however, 63 per cent graded No. 1 and 29 per cent No. 2 against 53 and 39 per cent, respectively, a year ago. Smut dockage has been slightly greater this season.

Rye inspections in July graded materially higher than a year earlier, with 36 per cent No. 1, 44 per cent No. 2 and 18 per cent No. 3, compared with 15, 61 and 22 per cent, respectively, for July, 1939.

Oats and barley crops likewise appear to be of better quality this year. Thirty-three per cent of the oats receipts inspected during July graded No. 1, 25 per cent No. 2 and 26 per cent No. 3. Last July only 6 per cent graded No. 1 while 26 per cent graded No. 2 and 42 per cent No. 3, with 26 per cent falling into No. 4 and sample grades. Of this season's July inspections 8 per cent graded extra heavy and 30 per cent heavy, while in July last year only 1 per cent graded extra heavy and 7 per cent heavy. Fourteen per cent have graded as Bright oats compared with 1 per cent in July, 1939.

An increased percentage of this season's barley crop is of Malting quality, that is, the Service points out, if July inspections prove representative of the entire harvest. Forty-six per cent of the July, 1940, inspected receipts classed as Malting barley against 32 per cent in July, 1939. For the principal marketing season last year, July through September, the quantity classed as Malting barley accounted for 53 per cent of the total inspections. By grades, 24 per cent of the barley receipts inspected in July was No. 1, 28 per cent No. 2 and 38 per cent No. 3, compared with 16, 20 and 45 per cent, respectively, a year ago. No barley graded tough this season and only 2 per cent was blighted. In the class Western Barley, 96 per cent graded Bright Western; but only 69 per cent graded No. 1 and 17 per cent No. 2 compared with 82 per cent and 11 per cent in these grades in July, 1939.

Oil made from Argentine flaxseed now costs fully 2c a pound over oil from domestic seed.

Calls Warehouse Loans

The Commodity Credit Corp. has announced that it would extend no loans secured by corn in warehouse storage beyond the Aug. 1 maturity date. Involved are about 12,000,000 bus. of corn held in elevators in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Missouri and Kansas.

The purpose is to find how much of this corn will fall into its hands so that it can be released for application on an export sale of 25,000,000 bus. of corn made some months ago for scattered shipment.

Loans to farm owners of such corn were required to be paid with settlements postmarked on or before Aug. 5. All corn not redeemed by Aug. 6 became the property of the Commodity Credit Corp., which expected to make it available for export.

FARM STORED CORN.—The Dept. of Agriculture announced July 27 that a 2-year extension of loans on farm stored 1938 and 1939 corn will be available to farmers in the commercial corn area when their present loans mature on Aug. 1. In case a farmer renews his corn loan for two years, the loan will be renewed at the original loan rate of 57c plus a storage advance of 10c a bu. for two years' storage, or a total of 67c.

For borrowers who are unable to provide two years of storage and, therefore, renew their loans for one year only, the renewal loan will be at the rate of 57c plus a storage advance for one year of 5c, or a total of 62c.

A farmer who prefers not to renew his loan on 1938 or 1939 corn may deliver his corn to the Commodity Credit Corporation in full settlement of all charges against it, or he may redeem his 1938 corn at 58c a bu. and his 1939 corn at 57c plus accrued interest of 3 per cent.

An insulating material said to be almost as efficient as cork, and to be 35% cheaper, has been made from peanut hulls.

Grain Contracts with Farmers

Form 10 D. C. is recognized as the best for contracting grain and seed from farmers, and is in extensive use by grain dealers. Do not take chances with verbal contracts. They lead to misunderstandings, differences and disputes, as well as loss of profits and customers. Contract certifies that farmer:

"has sold.....bushels of.....at..... cents per bushel, to grade No....., to be delivered at.....on or before....." It also certifies that, "if inferior grain is delivered, the market difference at which such grain is selling on day of delivery shall be deducted. Any extension of time at buyer's option."

Originals are printed on bond paper, machine perforated so they may be easily removed; duplicates are of manila. All have spaces ruled on the back for recording each load delivered on the contract. Check bound, size 5½x8½ inches, 100 sets numbered in duplicate and supplied with 4 sheets of carbon paper. Order Form 10 DC Improved. Price \$1.10, f. o. b. Chicago. Wt. 1 lb.

Triplicating book is same as 10 DC and contains 100 additional copies of the contract printed on strong tissue and 4 sheets of dual faced carbon. Order Form 10 TC. Price \$1.35, f. o. b. Chicago. Weight, 21 ozs.

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

332 So. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new elevators, feed mills, improvements; changes in firms; fires, casualties, accidents and deaths are solicited.

ARKANSAS

Stuttgart, Ark.—Arkansas Rice Growers Co-op. Mill is erecting a 225,000 bu. elevator.

Stuttgart, Ark.—The Arkansas State Rice Milling Co. is erecting additional 60,000 bu. storage.

Leachville, Ark.—The Bernie Grain Co., of Bernie, Mo., owned and operated by Vernon Jordan of Bernie, is wrecking its old buying station here and will build a new modern grain elevator.

Stuttgart, Ark.—The Arkansas Rice Growers Co-operative Ass'n filed articles of incorporation with the Sec'y of State Aug. 5. The ass'n is a successor to the Co-operative Rice Milling Ass'n, which has surrendered its charter. The ass'n listed capital stock of \$420,000, which will be issued only to "bona fide rice producers." The ass'n will attempt to "minimize speculation and waste in the production of rice" and will loan money and make advances to growers and operate mills and warehouses. For the present mills will be operated at Stuttgart and DeWitt.—J. H. G.

CALIFORNIA

Pomona, Cal.—A fire believed to have been caused by spontaneous combustion July 16 destroyed a barn with 1,500 tons of hay and straw on the Union Packing Co. feedyard property. The flames were prevented from spreading to the company's grinding plant.

Bellflower, Cal.—D. L. Huffine of Long Beach has leased the location formerly occupied by the Rockwell Poultry Ranch and opened the Better Feed Supply. He remodeled the buildings and has installed a complete manufacturing plant and retail store. Mr. Huffine has been in the feed business in this territory for the last 30 years.

CANADA

Winnipeg, Man.—Pilot Officer John Ashton, R. A. F., aged 25, was killed in action over England on July 17. Prior to joining the Royal Air Force in 1939 he was employed by Melady Sellers & Co., Ltd., grain brokers.

Port Colborne, Ont.—The new grain elevator of the Robin Hood Flour Mills, Ltd., began operations Aug. 8 when the steamer John Geistman arrived with 210,000 bus. of wheat from Ft. William. The flour mill being built alongside the elevator will be completed this fall.—G. E. T.

Fort William, Ont.—After midnight July 31 No. Extra C. W. oats have been graded under the revised specification for this grade under the amendment to the Canada Grain Act. Oats taken into terminal elevators under the old grade will be graded out under the old grade, and the inspection certificate marked "Old Grade."

Ottawa, Ont.—Continuation of the 70c basic wheat price for another year had the approval Aug. 3 of the House of Commons, altho western members of all parties agreed it was not all it should be under normal conditions. Agriculture Minister Gardiner agreed during the debate the producer required a 90c price at the farm to maintain himself but marketing conditions, much worse than last year, precluded such a guarantee.

Ottawa, Ont.—Canadian Trade Minister MacKinnon announced Aug. 6 that arrangements have been made with the line elevator and the United Grain Growers elevator companies for construction of about 15 million extra annex space to country elevators to store new crop grain. Arrangements also are being made with the pools for additional elevator space of from 7 to 10 million bus. Other plans are also being considered. From official sources it was learned that the government is not providing any of the capital for the extra storage space.

Winnipeg, Man.—The maximum charge for cleaning all grades of barley at all terminal elevators shall be as follows, according to a July 26 announcement of the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada: Containing less than 5½ dockage, ½c per bu.; containing 5½ to 10 per cent, 1c per bu.; containing more than 10 per cent dockage, 1½c per bu.; the returns for dockage on barley shall be as follows: On shipments assessed dockage a return for all such screenings less one-half of one per cent of the gross weight of the shipment for waste shall be made to the shipper.

Ottawa, Ont.—The commons banking and commerce com'te July 18 adopted, with amendments, a bill to incorporate the Pool Insurance Co., formed by wheat pools of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta and engaged in the business of insuring its own property and crops. Opposition to the bill before the com'te was based mainly upon the fact that the company's operations are based upon a primary product, wheat, the successful handling of which has required heavy government subsidy in recent years. The pools having a membership of about 100,000 farmers would be in a position to command all classes of the insurance business of that group, opponents claimed.

Fort William, Ont.—E. B. Ramsay, chief of the board of grain commissioners for Canada, announced July 26 in Winnipeg that grain storage rates for prairie country elevators and terminals at the lakehead have been reduced from 1/30 of a cent a bushel per day to 1/45 cent a day. Mr. Ramsay said the decision to reduce grain storage rates in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta and at the lakehead was reached following submissions to the board by the Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n, Saskatchewan Pool Elvtrs., and Manitoba Pool Elvtrs., who also advanced a submission by the Alberta Pool Elvtrs. Also, effective Aug. 1, west of Calgary the rate is reduced to 1/60c per bushel per day. No change was made in maximum tariffs of eastern elevators.

COLORADO

Hayden, Colo.—The Hayden Grain Elevator recently installed a new cleaner.

Antonito, Colo.—The Antonito Mill & Elvtr. Co. recently increased its capacity to 200 bbls.

Milliken, Colo.—H. D. Williams of Berthoud and Clyde E. Williams of Denver have purchased the Milliken Elevator and are conducting the business under the firm name of Williams Grain Co., with H. D. Williams as manager. C. E. Williams was formerly with the Colorado Milling & Elvtr. Co., but more recently engaged in the grain business on his own account. H. D. Williams, former local manager for the C. M. & E., has many years' experience in the grain and milling business.

ILLINOIS

Aledo, Ill.—The Mercer County Feed Mill Co. has been dissolved.

Benson, Ill.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is building an addition to its elevator.

Meadows, Ill.—The Meadows Grain & Coal Co. recently purchased a new delivery truck.

Okawville, Ill.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. recently gave its elevator a new coat of paint.

Kankakee, Ill.—The Carter Grain & Feed Elevators have painted their elevator and office building.

St. David, Ill.—John Raker, 66, operator of a grain elevator here, died Aug. 29 at his home in Canton.

Arnold (Jacksonville, p.o.), Ill.—The Arnold Co-op. Grain Co. has put in electricity for light and power.

Rockport, Ill.—The King Elvtr. Co. has installed all new cleaner cob and dust pipes in its elevator.

Greenfield, Ill.—The Greenfield Farmers Co-op. has completed a 90 ft. seed building and installation of a seed cleaner at its elevator.

Rushville, Ill.—The Rushville Farmers Grain & Livestock Co. has installed a new Steinlite Grain Moisture Tester at its elevator.

Fruit (Madison p.o.), Ill.—J. A. Fruit recently installed a new rubber covered leg belt and Nu-Hy Grain Buckets in his elevator.

Fall Creek (Payson p.o.), Ill.—D. B. Gray has installed new rubber covered belts and Nu-Hy grain buckets in his local elevator.

Decatur, Ill.—A small fire in a feed house at the A. E. Staley Mfg. Co. plant July 20 was extinguished with slight loss resulting.

Hull, Ill.—D. B. Gray has completed his 18,000-bu. elevator. The new plant can handle 8,000 bus. of grain per hour. Mr. Gray also owns an elevator at Fall Creek.

Peoria, Ill.—George Pearce, 76, former grain dealer and elevator operator before he retired from the grain business in 1936, died July 23 after an illness of several months.

Highland, Ill.—The Eclipse Feed Mills, Inc., has been incorporated; 1,000 shares common p.v. at \$25; incorporators, B. R. Bauman, M. E. Toverman, (Mrs.) Eunice L. Bauman.

Bushnell, Ill.—The Neff Flour & Feed Store plant was destroyed by fire early Aug. 4. During the fire several barrels of molasses and of oil exploded, adding to the confusion and damage.

Brighton, Ill.—Creditors of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. are seeking to have the corporation dissolved and the property sold. Willard V. Kelsey has been appointed temporary receiver of the company.

Standard, Ill.—Ed. J. Olson, 59, manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. elevator for many years, and active in the Farmers elevator movement, died suddenly of a heart attack at his home in Granville on July 9.

Cuba, Ill.—Jacob Etter, who had been employed at the Table Grove branch of the Ipava Farmers Elvtr. Co., has been transferred here by the company to operate the Cuba Elvtr. Co., also a branch of the Ipava company.

Utility Spur (Mt. Pulaski p.o.), Ill.—Clifford G. Lindsay is manager of the Tomlinson Siding Farmers Co-op. Co. elevator, and has completed a successful year in that position, appointed following the death of former manager, John Barton.

Mendota, Ill.—The Mendota Farmers Co-op. Supply Co. is giving its elevator a complete repair job by widening the driveway, concreting the pits, installing V belt drives in all three legs, reconditioning bins thruout the entire house and putting on a new steel roof and siding.

Elwood, Ill.—The Elwood Grain Co. office was entered by thieves the night of July 13, entrance gained by breaking a window. Unsuccessful attempts were made to open the safe, and the office desks were ransacked, contents of drawers strewn about, but nothing of value was found.

Charleston, Ill.—Owen Rankin has purchased the Whalen Bros. Elevator, taking immediate possession. Edward and John Whalen will retire, bringing to a close 33 years of activity in the elevator business. Mr. Rankin recently sold his hardware store here which he conducted for many years.

Meyer (Warsaw p.o.), Ill.—Mid-July saw the first 50,000-bu. barge load of wheat grown on the bottom lands shipped via the Mississippi River from Meyer by the new Ursa Farmers Elevator. The grain was loaded just five weeks after construction of the elevator was started, altho neither the wharf or the elevator were completed. The elevator, now completed, was built after attempts to establish a barge terminal at Warsaw had been frustrated by the T. P. & W. railroad.

Dry Grove (Bloomington R.R. 4), Ill.—Roy Zook is new manager of the Dry Grove Farmers Grain Co. elevator succeeding Harris Burdette, removed to Champaign. Mr. Zook was manager for 10 years of the Zimmerman mill in West Bloomington. Extensive repairs have been completed on the Farmers elevator.

Aledo, Ill.—The Farmers Grain & Coal Co., of which Luther Idstrom is manager, recently completed an 82 x 20 ft. warehouse east of the elevator. New grain hoisting equipment with motor has been installed in the elevator proper and a 11,000-gal. storage tank for molasses has been added. Repairs also have been made on the elevator building.

Lone Tree (Gladstone p.o.), Ill.—O. A. Talbott has sold his Lone Tree Elevator property to W. A. Logan of Burlington, Ia., who is carrying on the business as the Iowa-Missouri Elvtr. Co. George B. Mickey, who operated the elevator for Mr. Talbott for a number of years, lately moved to New Sharon where he opened a produce station.

Georgetown, Ill.—More bin capacity and an additional dump are being added at the Federal-North Iowa Grain Co. elevator, the former providing for a capacity of about 12,000 bus. of grain. A new Western Truck Lift has been installed in the main driveway. Walter L. Jackson is manager of the elevator. John Sconce has the contract for remodeling work being done.

Champaign (R.F.D. 1), Ill.—John M. Murray has been hired as manager of the Staley Grain & Supply Co. succeeding J. B. Woodin, whose death was reported in the last issue of the Journal. Mr. Murray is well qualified to fill his new position, having been associated with his father, the late Wm. Murray, in the grain business in the Champaign territory for a number of years.

Oblong, Ill.—Five robbers blasted a safe of the Mont Eagle Milling Co. early July 29 and escaped with \$336. As the men fled, local police notified officers at Robinson the safe blowers were headed that way. As a result, they were met by a rain of bullets as they arrived there, and a running gun battle followed thru the town's business district. The thieves, however, escaped.—P. J. P.

East St. Louis, Ill.—A 5,000,000 bu. grain elevator will be erected here, near the Fox terminal docks, to be operated on lease from the Alton & Southern Railroad by Cargill, Inc. The house will be the largest in the St. Louis market and will be modern in every respect, having rail, highway and river facilities, James Davies, president of the railroad announced. The elevator will be of the same general design as the large storage erected by Cargill, Inc., near Omaha, Neb. Cargill has been operating some storage in the St. Louis market for a number of years.

Coles, Ill.—Ed Morris, 72, owner and operator of the local elevator and a well known grain man residing in Mattoon, was instantly killed the evening of July 31 when his auto collided with a truck driven by Howard Norris of Washington, Ind., on Route 16, four miles northeast of Mattoon. Mr. Morris had been in the grain business for many years, starting in it when a young man. Besides the local elevator he operated other houses in this vicinity under leases.

Mendota, Ill.—About 50 grain elevator managers representing six surrounding counties met July 11 at the Hotel Faber where, following dinner, the evening was passed in discussing current grain issues. The question of what price should be received by the elevators for unloading the government corn out of the steel bins was a principal topic under consideration. Grain elevator operators from LaSalle, Lee, Bureau, Whiteside, DeKalb and Ogle Counties were present.

Decatur, Ill.—A blender plant and terminal storage warehouse has been established here by the W. J. Small Co., of Neodesha, Kan., the former lumber storage warehouse of the Decatur Lumber & Mfg. Co. having been leased for the purpose. Repair work on the building has been completed and Rollin Vandever of Fredonia, Kan., has been placed in charge of the plant. The storage capacity of the warehouse is about 3,000 tons. Most of the Small dehydrating plants, which number 14, are located in Kansas.

Springfield, Ill.—Under the state motor carrier act drivers are limited to 12 hours a day at the wheel and not more than 15 hours on duty in any 24 hour period. Insurance is required on all trucks, except state and municipal carriers, protecting owners and the public up to \$5,000 for death or injury of one person, or \$10,000 for any one accident, and \$5,000 for property damages. Line haul, local, and specialized carriers must carry cargo insurance, according to the law, and carriers engaged in C. O. D. business must post minimum bonds of \$1,000.

Henry, Ill.—The new W. W. Dewey & Sons elevator on the Illinois River is completed and will be ready to receive grain within a few days when the machinery installations have been finished. The elevator structure has been covered with rustless steel. The office building, which is separate from the grain elevator, also is being given the finishing touches. Charles D. Dewey will be in charge of the river elevator. Lawrence Hoffman will be in charge of the company's elevator plant. Ted Waterous is office manager. The dumping facilities being installed at the new elevator will handle the largest trucks and semi-trucks that are on the road today, and loads of 500 bus. of corn or more will be easily accommodated. An electric air

hoist that will lift 30 tons at one time has been installed; the marine leg of the elevator has a 6,000-bu. capacity.

CHICAGO NOTES

Additional transfers in the Chicago Board of Trade were made at \$1,100, no change occurring in price of membership certificates. Posted offers of memberships were \$1,200 and highest bid, \$1,000.

Eugene O'Connor, an employee in the state's attorney's office as investigator, is defendant in a suit for \$3,181 brought by a brokerage firm to recover margins due on purchases of September wheat and May rye.

Walter J. Sullivan, 64, a member of the Board of Trade since 1903, died Aug. 3 in Passavant Hospital. He had been in the grain business for 47 years and at the time of his death was with E. A. Pierce & Co.

Charles J. Bowen, with S. J. Feeney & Co., Chicago, has been admitted to membership in the Chicago Board of Trade. Walter H. Annenberg has posted his Board of Trade membership for transfer. He became a member in 1934.

A. C. Robinson, well known in the grain and feed industries, has started a business under the name of the Federated Brokerage Co., with offices in the Board of Trade Building. Mr. Robinson will specialize in feeds, feed ingredients and grain, conducting a strictly brokerage business in cash commodities. He has had many years of experience in handling commodities and commodity futures here and in St. Louis.

INDIANA

Grandview, Ind.—The Cadick Milling Co. has installed a diesel motor.

Lafayette, Ind.—John D. Martin, 71, feed dealer, died suddenly July 19.

Carmel, Ind.—Foster-Kendall Co. installed a No. 4 Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer, 2-ton capacity, with motor drive.

Lebanon, Ind.—Boone Grain & Seed Co., Inc., installed a No. 3 Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer, 1½-ton capacity with motor drive.

New Haven, Ind.—Arthur Goeglein has succeeded E. C. Walker as manager of the New Haven-Thurman Equity Exchange Co. elevator.

Ottwell, Ind.—Burglars entered the Ottwell Mill one night recently and broke off the lock of the big safe, but they were unable to open the safe.—W. B. C.

Boonville, Ind.—Howard H. Bradley, for many years connected with the Boonville Mills, has opened a grocery and feed store here on North Third St.—W. B. C.

Converse, Ind.—Merrill Brown, formerly of Lebanon, is the new manager of Goodrich Bros. Co. elevator. He has been in the company's employ for more than 7 years.

Malden (Valparaiso R. F. D. 7), Ind.—The Porter County Farm Bureau Ass'n has installed a new 60-h.p. diesel engine in its elevator, replacing the former steam power.—A. E. L.

Dunreith, Ind.—The Dunreith Grain Co. elevator, owned by William Kiser, was damaged badly by fire the afternoon of July 24. Several thousand bushels of wheat were in the building.

Huntertown, Ind.—Miss Frieda Steiner was appointed manager of the Huntertown Grain & Lumber Co., Inc., succeeding M. G. Kelham who is now associated with Purina Mills.—A. E. L.

Reynolds, Ind.—Glen Brown of Wolcott has opened a new feed store here, where he will handle a complete line of feeds including the firm's own brand of feeds. C. O. Cearing will assist him.

Cambria (Frankfort, R. F. D.), Ind.—The Farmers Elevator has completed and begun operating a new plant with storage facilities for 22,000 bus. Grinding and mixing equipment has been installed.

Rolling Prairie, Ind.—The Rolling Prairie Lumber & Grain Co. will build a new cob house, 16x16 ft. It is planned to have overhead hoppers which will provide gravity loading for trucks.—A. E. L.

Idaville, Ind.—The Idaville Milling Co. elevator has been sold by W. H. Hayward to Claude Steininger and will be operated by Merle Grigsby. Mr. Hayward contemplates going into business at Danville, Ill.

Warehousing and Financing Service

We are equipped to render a complete and comprehensive warehousing service to meet all your requirements and the needs of your trade for the safe and proper storage of grain at a reasonable cost. Our service includes license and bond for your elevator and periodic inspection, relieving you of all detail and responsibility.

Our warehouse receipts are acceptable to C.C.C. and the banks.

Write, phone or wire for explanation of our plan.

WAREHOUSING COMPANY, INC.

111 W. JACKSON BLVD.—HAR. 2390

CHICAGO, ILL.

Westville, Ind.—Abraham T. Rogers, 76, died suddenly of a heart attack July 23. He was a member of the firm of Rogers & Link, grain and cattle buyers, and was well known over the northern part of the state.

Saratoga, Ind.—The Randolph Co. Farm Buro Co-op. Ass'n has purchased the H. A. Rickert Elevator. J. B. Shanks is the new manager, having resigned his position with the Greene Township Farm Buro at Milligan.

Winchester, Ind.—New machinery recently installed in local feed plant of Goodrich Bros. Co. includes a Model 25 Nickel Two-roll Ear Corn Crusher equipped with manual flow control for feeding a No. 7 Sprout Waldron Attrition Mill.

Mt. Vernon, Ind.—Plans for a proposed co-operative soybean oil mill at Henderson, Ky., were outlined at meeting held recently in the office of O. B. Riggs, county agricultural agent here. The meeting was attended by a large number of farmers.—W. B. C.

Mt. Vernon, Ind.—The last concrete in the construction of the eleven new storage tanks of the Fuhrer-Ford Milling Co. has been poured and the tanks will soon be completed. The new bins will increase storage capacity of the mill by 100,000 bus.—W. B. C.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n recently enrolled as new members the following firms: Michigantown Elvtr. Co., Michigantown; Laketon Elevator, Laketon; Farmers Co-operative Co., Lucerno; Jefferson Elevator, Jefferson.—Fred K. Sale, sec'y.

Onward, Ind.—Goodrich Bros. Co. has improved its custom feed grinding service on dairy feeds containing cob meal by the installation of a Model 25 Nickel Two-roll Ear Corn Crusher, equipped with safety shear pin protection and variable flow control for service ahead of 40-h.p. attrition mill.

Fishers, Ind.—C. W. Sparks of Plymouth has purchased the Fishers Grain Co. elevator taking possession Aug. 3, and will operate as an individual under Fishers Grain Co. name. Paul McComas continues to own and operate his elevator at McCordsville, Ind. Mr. Sparks was formerly connected with Syler & Syler at Plymouth.

Waynetown, Ind.—A grass blaze, ignited by sparks from the exhaust pipe of an engine, spread to some corn cobs and into the cob room of the Boldt Milling Co. elevator July 23, damaging the elevator to the extent of several hundred dollars when the flames shot up a cob chute into the feed room. Mrs. Stella Boldt owns the elevator which is managed by her son, Ernest.—W. B. C.

South Whitley, Ind.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co., of which Walter Penrod is manager, held open house the afternoon and evening of July 9, giving the public an opportunity to see its attractive new office and other improvements just completed. New equipment installed includes a modern 20-ton 10x34 ft. platform scale, electrically operated, with electric weightograph. Almost 1,000 persons attended and were served cake and ice cream. Prizes were distributed in the evening.

Indianapolis, Ind.—A definite determination has been evinced by those grain men attending the various grain group meetings held in the state during the past weeks, to seek this year to obtain a fair margin of profit on the grain they buy; to work harmoniously with their competitors; to charge the regular schedule for hauling if bot at the farm; to actually grade the grain when delivered, and to use the present discount schedule when necessary on account of grading factors.—Fred K. Sale, sec'y, Indiana Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

IOWA

LeMars, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co-op. Co. is remodeling its elevator.

Sioux City, Ia.—The Martens & Ketels Milling Co. has been dissolved.

Laurel, Ia.—Don Brown, manager of Laurel Co-operative Co., was married June 4.

Columbus Junction, Ia.—Weber & Huston have completed a 40x60 ft. feed warehouse.

Ames, Ia.—The Ames Grain & Coal Co. is painting its plant with aluminum paint.—A.G.T.

Garner, Ia.—Hilary Greiman, who purchased the Garner Roller Mills, has installed a dust collector.

Rockwell City, Ia.—The Rockwell City Elvtr. Co. has installed a new 30-ton platform scale at its elevator.

Des Moines, Ia.—Western Grain & Feed Ass'n will hold its annual convention in Des Moines Dec. 3, 4 and 5.

Reinbeck, Ia.—Ray Shoup has purchased the interest of his partner, George Schildroth, in the feed store here.

Clinton, Ia.—Burglars broke into the Farmers Elevator office the night of July 30 but obtained nothing of value.

Exira, Ia.—The Exira Elvtr. Co. is building a 5,000-bu. addition to its elevator. R. L. Miller is manager of the elevator.

Le Mars, Ia.—Cargill, Inc., Minneapolis, is opening a grain brokerage office here in the First National Bank building.

Algona, Ia.—Dick Rising has expedited unloading steel bins by the use of a portable elevator mounted on a truck chassis.

Hawarden, Ia.—Northwest Iowa Seed Co. installed a No. 2 Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer, ton capacity with motor drive.

Sidney, Ia.—Fifty new steel bins have been erected near the Farmers Co-operative Elevator, each with 2,000-bu. of grain capacity.

State Center, Ia.—Goodman & Mead are constructing a one-story feed warehouse, 22x48 ft., of frame construction sheathed with metal.

Odebolt, Ia.—The Odebolt Co-operative Elvtr. Co., which erected and filled 106 bins with government corn last fall, is erecting 30 more bins.

Swea City, Ia.—H. N. Kruse, of Algona, early day grain dealer here, died July 23 in a Fort Dodge hospital where he had gone for an operation.

Wauke, Ia.—Eldon Anderson, manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. elevator, was married June 16, spending his honeymoon in Colorado.

Auburn, Ia.—The Wernimont Bros. Grain Co. has been incorporated; capital stock, \$15,000; pres., Geo. Wernimont; sec'y, Joseph Wernimont.

Monona, Ia.—Roy Grove, formerly a partner in the G. & E. Milling Co. at New Hampton, has purchased and taken possession of a feed mill here.—Art Torkelson.

Clinton, Ia.—The Continental Grain Co., which recently completed its new feed warehouse, is installing a belt conveyor to unload feed from river barges into the warehouse.

Dyersville, Ia.—Henry Fleckenstein, 62, owner and operator of a flour and feed mill here for many years, died at Mercy Hospital, Dubuque, July 20, after a week's illness.

Napier (Ames p.o.), Ia.—The elevator on the Iowa State College swine production farm burned after being struck by lightning recently. A quantity of sacked feed, 900 bus. of shelled corn and 1,000 bus. of oats, with a scale, mixer, motors and truck, also were destroyed.

Des Moines, Ia.—Rudy Opsal, formerly with the mineral feed division of the Marblehead Lime Co., is the new manager of National Feed & Supply Co., succeeding Dick Thomas.

Marne, Ia.—H. O. Boots, manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. elevator, reports very successful results in the extermination of rats by pouring creosote in the holes and runways.

Dysart, Ia.—The Tama-Benton Elevator is installing a new head, new distributing spout, new spouts in the top of the elevator, and making repairs in the pit and the loading leg.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—The Iowa Milling Co. will erect a storage tank on the 20x120 ft. strip of Sixth St., N.E. recently vacated by the city council's approval of the company's petition for same.

Ottumwa, Ia.—General Mills will establish a wholesale and retail plant here where feed, feed ingredients and flour will be handled. The plant will be housed in Milwaukee railroad freight house.

Iowa Falls, Ia.—The Farmers Elevator did its bit for tornado sufferers in the Portsmouth section when it recently dispatched three tons of corn, oats and soybeans by truck to southwestern Iowa.

Osceola, Ia.—The Curnes Grain Co. elevator is again open for business, operated by the Curnes Bros., sons of W. B. Curnes, deceased. Olin Morrow, executor of the estate, ordered the business to be continued.

Hampton, Ia.—William Quillen of Garner, Ia., is erecting a new building here for custom grinding and feed mixing purposes.—A. G. T.—Mr. Quillen operated a similar business in Garner for 18 years which he sold recently.

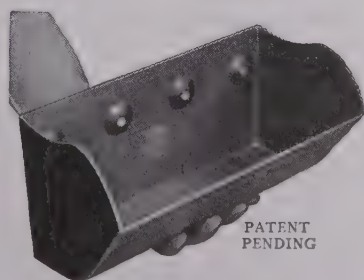
Wapello, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. & Exchange has enlarged and redecored its office and installed a cooling system, and given the exterior of the elevator a coat of aluminum paint. Myron L. Daily is manager of the elevator.

Quimby, Ia.—Weart & Lysaght recently sold their local elevator to L. B. Darling of Cleg-horn. The new firm has installed a 10-h.p. electric motor in the cupola for elevating grain and a 3-h.p. motor for conveyors and hoist.

Pierson, Ia.—Dewey Forbes, in addition to being the manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. here, also is considered a fisherman of note. He captured a prize at Spirit Lake, Ia., for catching a crappie that weighed 1 pound 8½ ounces.—Art Torkelson.

Mason City, Ia.—The Farm Service Co., division of General Mills, Inc., has started construction of a warehouse and storeroom structure. Contract was awarded to Cereal Engineering & Const. Co. The building will be one-story, of reinforced concrete and concrete block construction, with plans for future feed mill included.

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Nora Springs, Ia.—R. A. Nack is new manager of the Farmers Elevtr. & Supply Co. elevator following the resignation of Charles Dinsmore. Mr. Nack was manager of a farmers elevator at Grafton for the last 12 years before coming here.

Steamboat Rock, Ia.—The George Potgeter Co. is enlarging its elevator storage capacity to a total of 50,000 bus. by the erection of an annex to its elevator. George Todd Const. Co. designed the building and it is being built by John Gast.—L. A. G.

Creston, Ia.—A judgment of \$660.84 granted W. A. Miller of Union County against Acme Feeds, Inc., of Illinois, was affirmed Aug. 6 by the state supreme court. The plaintiff had brought action to collect fees which he claimed were due him as an agent of the company.

Sidney, Ia.—The Dick Otte elevator was destroyed by fire the night of July 29, believed due to spontaneous combustion. R. A. Otte, owner, said about 1,200 bus. of wheat were destroyed. A violent explosion which preceded the blaze could be heard throughout the town.—Art Torkelson.

New Hampton, Ia.—George Egan has purchased Roy Grove's interest in the G. & E. Mill and will operate the business as sole owner. Mr. Egan also took over the local Munson Oil Station on highway 63 and will conduct both feed and oil businesses. Mr. Grove is operating a mill at Monona.

Sioux City, Ia.—Baird McClellan, Worland, Wyo., administrator of the estate of Ella Baird McClellan, killed in an automobile accident near Allen, Neb., July 8, has been authorized to accept \$500 in settlement of death claims against Glen Watson and the Quaker Oats Co. Watson was the other driver.

Buffalo Center, Ia.—Edward Theille was rehired as manager of the Farmers Elevtr. Co. elevator at its annual meeting held July 6. Mr. Theille was unable to attend the meeting, having been ill since June 15, suffering with an attack of ulcers, but his yearly statement, read at the meeting, showed a nice profit; he is paying both a dividend and bonus this year.

Des Moines, Ia.—The Western Grain & Feed Ass'n recently enrolled the following new members: W. F. Miner, Nora Springs; Harlan Roller Mill, Harlan; Wilson Feed Co., Lake City; Myhr Lumber & Grain, Crystal Lake; G. W. Mighell, Lake City; C. Reiss Coal Co., Oelwein; N. D. Wildman, Stuart; Thor Grain Co., Thor, Ia., and Fruen Elevator, Beresford, S. D.—Harold E. Theille, sec'y.

Evander, Ia.—After twenty-three years in the grain business, the Evander Farmers Co-operative Co. has dissolved partnership, according to notice signed by S. E. Campbell, pres.; M. Mulder, vice-pres., and Edward Funk, sec'y-treas. Those purchasing the assets are Archer Co-operative Grain Co., Ritter Farmers Elevtr. Co., Sanborn Co-operative Grain Co. and the Farmers Co-operative Ass'n of Sheldon, Ia.—L. A. G.

Marengo, Ia.—Grain dealers of Iowa County held a get-together banquet and informal program at Hotel Marengo the evening of July 16. Mutual problems were discussed. Seed dealers have informed the local grain men of their wish not to buy combined timothy seed because, often sacked a little green, going thru a sweat it loses in vitality. Ed Glentzer, manager of the Marengo Grain Co., is chairman of the county group.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—E. Dale Wells, 26, met death by suffocation while cleaning a settling tank in the Honeymead Product Co.'s soybean treatment plant late July 19. He had just completed his 15-minute shift inside the large bin when discovered in a semi-conscious condition by A. E. Sorenson, plant foreman. It is believed inhalation of too much hexane, a high test solvent used in processing beans, was responsible.—A. G. T.

Conrad, Ia.—Raymond H. Clay is building an up-to-date mill for grinding and blending feeds. After Oct. 1 he expects to devote full time to the business, now operating only on appointment. The new plant will have a grain capacity of 1,300 bus., and will be equipped with a one-ton Kelly Duplex Feed Mixer driven by a gasoline engine. Elevator legs and an electric motor are to be installed and equipment for mixing molasses in feeds. The new plant will be known as the Conrad Feed Milling Co.

Dubuque, Ia.—Consolidated with the United States Corn Sugar & Syrup Refineries, the Western Cereal Co. of Burlington, Ia., has moved here and will be known hereafter as the Western Cereal Mills, Inc. Joe Eicher, head of the Cereal Co., which moved to Burlington from Council Bluffs about four years ago, will be a director in the refinery company, and his two sons, Oran and Carl, also stockholders, will be managers of the cereal plant. The company manufactures puffed wheat, puffed rice and other breakfast foods.

Huxley, Ia.—The H. L. Munn Lbr. Co., also handlers of grain, is modernizing its office. The private office has Nu-wood ceilings and panel walls, outer office has Nu-wood ceiling, new shelving, one of doors taken out and new floors to be laid in both offices. It will make a comfortable and welcome addition. John Larson is the manager.—Art Torkelson.

Marcus, Ia.—We are planning construction of a small grain storage unit, with 8 cribbed type bins; equipped with belt, conveyor and cups; the building 40 ft. from floor to plate; a feed storage, grinding and mixing room will adjoin it, with a small office. A basement under the feed building will provide space for incubators.—M. G. Dorr, m'g'r., Dorr Turkey Farms & Hatchery.

Griswold, Ia.—Following a recent electrical storm the big motor used to operate the Turner Grain Elevtr. became shorted and when the switch was thrown the following morning to start the machinery, the motor became overheated. Smoke rolling out the upper window attracted attention of passersby who notified Mr. Turner. Quick action by employees extinguished the blaze, but not before the motor was ruined which necessitated a two day shutdown of the elevator.

Council Bluffs, Ia.—The Loveland Elevtr. Co. has taken an indeterminate lease on the 400,000-bu. Burlington railroad elevator at Thirty-third St. and First Ave., which before Aug. 1 had been leased by the Butler-Welsh Grain Co. This is the ninth grain elevator in the Loveland Elevtr. Co.'s line of elevators for surplus storage, others being operated at California Junction, Modale, Missouri Valley, Loveland, Bentley, McClelland, Ia., and two at Lincoln, Neb. The Burns Grain Co. of Omaha is associated in practically all of the elevators, Francis Day, Loveland Elevtr. Co. manager at California Junction, stated. Total capacity of the nine elevators is about 1,500,000 bus. The Butler-Welsh Grain Co. recently took over the lease on the Rock Island elevator at Thirtieth St. and First Ave., which had been operated by the Crowell Elevtr. Co. F. J. Guinane, who had been manager for the Crowell Co. here, is continuing in charge for the Butler-Welsh Grain Co.

Des Moines, Ia.—Warehousemen intending to handle C.C.C. corn will find that bonds posted according to the requirements of the Federal Warehouse Act, will be accepted. Bonds filed with the Iowa State Commerce Commission will be accepted only if they cover the entire warehouse. The Iowa State Commerce Commission has agreed to rewrite the bonds of Iowa elevators already carrying \$5,000 bond on specified bins under Iowa license, to cover the entire warehouse up to 20,000 bus. at no additional cost. If greater capacity is to be licensed the bond must be increased. If Iowa State Commerce Commission license does not cover the entire house or if the elevator is unlicensed, the C.C.C. requires bond of 5c per bu. of total capacity, minimum \$5,000, maximum \$50,000, filed with the Commodity Credit Corp., on C.C.C. forms, backed by surety on the U. S. Treasury approved list, and having an office in the state of Iowa.—Western Grain & Feed Ass'n, Harold E. Theille, sec'y.

For Sale or Lease 500,000 bus. CONCRETE ELEVATOR

Property Includes

125,000 Sq. Ft. Yard Space
8,000 Sq. Ft. Warehouse
Office Building—Truck Scales
Switch Track—Concrete Drives

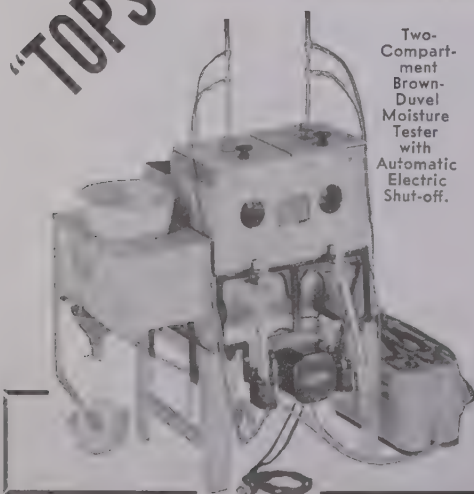
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KANSAS

Sawyer, Kan.—The Gano Grain office has been redecorated and a new hard wood floor laid.

Hill City, Kan.—Joyce F. Blackman is new manager of the W. W. Justus Grain Co. elevator.

Liberal, Kan.—The building and stock of the Allen Feed & Produce Co., were damaged by fire recently.

Easton, Kan.—The Easton elevator owned and operated by M. C. Hibbs was destroyed by fire the afternoon of July 12.

Cheney, Kan.—The Friesen Grain Co. is building a 15,000-bu. addition to its elevator, increasing its storage capacity to 80,000 bus.

Abilene, Kan.—Seven concrete storage bins for wheat are being built by the Abilene Flour Mills east of the present battery of bins.

Little River, Kan.—The Burke Grain Co. is constructing seven grain bins with a capacity of 125,000 bus., bringing the total storage capacity to 325,000 bus. The Ryan Const. Co. has the contract. The old oil supply building near the grain office was razed to make way for the new bins.

Emmett, Kan.—The "Herc" Pessemer elevator which was closed July 22 of last year was reopened June 17 with Frank Hutley as new manager.

Clyde, Kan.—The Clyde Milling & Elvtr. Co. recently enlarged its laboratory and installed new equipment. The office of the plant recently was air conditioned.

Bayneville (Clearwater p.o.), Kan.—The Bayneville Equity Exchange is being liquidated. The Equity sold its elevator to the Kansas Milling Co., which has been leasing it.

St. Francis, Kan.—The Hart, Bartlett, Sturtevant Grain Co. has leased the H. M. Crosby elevator. Homer Crosby will remain in charge of the elevator under the new operator.

Tipton, Kan.—The Mitchell Co. Farmers Union has bot the Robinson Elvtr. Co. elevator, which it is using for storage of grain and as a warehouse for mill feeds. In rush seasons the facilities will be used for loading out grain.

Sylvia, Kan.—John Banz, manager of the Banz Feed Store, has added new bins in the store and built a partition to divide the grinding room from the storage room. A new coat of paint has been given the interior of the store.

Hugoton, Kan.—The Security Elvtr. Co., with headquarters at Hutchinson, has purchased the elevator and equipment of the Farmers Grain & Supply Co. H. H. Everly, formerly of Garden City, who opened the Security Elevator some time ago, will manage both elevators, which, he states, will be kept open, one of them being used for storage purposes.

Newton, Kan.—Additional concrete storage bins just completed by the Goerz Flour Mills Co. here have a capacity of 400,000 bus., giving the company an aggregate of 750,000 bus. of storage adjoining its mill. The new tanks are 21 ft. in diameter and 94 ft. high, with 13 interstice bins, and are of the same design and construction as the original storage. Construction was started the middle of June and the new tanks were receiving wheat the last week in July.

Whitewater, Kan.—A 300,000-bu. addition is being built to the elevator of the Whitewater Flour Mills Co. The new elevator facilities will include six concrete tanks and six interstice bins of 100 ft. high and 21 ft. in diameter, giving the company an aggregate of approximately 500,000 bus. of elevator storage and headhouse facilities at its milling plant. A warehouse 50 ft. long will be added to the east end of the mill and another 30x40 ft. on the west end, to be used for milled feeds.

Hutchinson, Kan.—George E. Gano has let the contract for the addition of 16 large and 8 small bins at his elevator at Fourth and Halstead, with 650,000 bus. capacity, boosting the total capacity of the Gano elevator to 2,650,000 bus., and giving Hutchinson a total grain storage space of more than 13,000,000 bus. Each of the tanks will be 100 ft. high and 24 ft. in diameter. The Gano elevator now comprises 48 large and 23 small bins. The J. T. McDowell Const. Co. already has started work on the annex, which is to be completed within 75 days.

KENTUCKY

Henderson, Ky.—The drive for a soybean mill here is nearing a conclusion. The grower signs for one dollar a year for two years for each acre of soybeans pledged to the project. Considerable of the stock has already been signed up, mostly by volunteer subscription. Charles B. Smith is chairman of the soybean mill project.

Seebree, Ky.—O. R. Sellers is constructing a building to be used as a meal and feed mill. He will move the machinery from a mill in Ontario, Ky.—W. B. C.

Cynthiana, Ky.—J. M. Harter purchased at public auction recently the property of the Crown Jewel Milling Co. consisting of three lots with improvements including a three story brick building, garages, grain elevator, boiler rooms and offices with all equipment. John S. Linehan, president of the milling company, has announced that the milling company is winding up its business. Mr. Harter stated he has not completed plans for operating the mill in the near future, but had sold an interest in the property to J. R. Poindexter.

MARYLAND

Baltimore, Md.—Robert J. Fields, 71, who had been representative for Thomson & McKinnon for several years, died on June 26.

Baltimore, Md.—George F. Obrecht, Jr., of the firm of George F. Obrecht Co., feed and grain, was injured in an automobile accident July 30, when his automobile was forced off the road as he attempted to pass another car going in the same direction. He is a patient at the South Baltimore General Hospital.

MICHIGAN

Richville, Mich.—The Richville Elevator was damaged by recent high winds.

Montrose, Mich.—The Frutchey Bean Co. recently installed a new grain cleaner.

Fowler, Mich.—The plant operated by M. L. Sturgis was damaged by fire early July 19.

Sandusky, Mich.—The Michigan Bean Co. reported some damage done at its plant during recent high winds.

Williamston, Mich.—Asa Strait & Son Milling Co. has completed installation of a new dust collector at its alfalfa mill.

Salzburg (Bay City p. o.), Mich.—The elevator of the Wolverine Bean Co. was slightly damaged by exposure to fire on July 19.

Grand Blanc, Mich.—The Grand Blanc Elevator has been given a new roof, new eaves and chimney and the exterior of the structure has been painted.

Morley, Mich.—Morley Produce Co. has installed a Kelly Duplex Model L Hammer Mill and a No. 1 Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer, ½-ton capacity with motor.

Dearborn, Mich.—G. G. McIlroy of Irwin, president of the American Soybean Ass'n, will be one of the speakers at the 20th anniversary program of the ass'n to be held here on Aug. 18, 19 and 20.

Unionville, Mich.—The Unionville Milling Co. has installed a Model 10 Nickle Hammer Mill Feeder, single roll type, that replaces a former model of same make that was equipped with three rolls.

Litchfield, Mich.—The Litchfield Dairy Ass'n recently purchased the Litchfield Flour Mill building of the Stock Milling Co. of Hillsdale which they plan to convert into a grain elevator and feed mill.

Niles, Mich.—The Drake & McConnell feed mill was destroyed by fire July 22, believed to have been caused by spontaneous combustion. The mill was 134 years old, built by James Heaton when he founded the community.

Stanton, Mich.—The Stanton Elvtr. Co. was joined by Stanton business men this year in sponsoring the tenth annual community picnic, held Aug. 7 at the Water Works park. It was the biggest day Stanton ever enjoyed, with everything free—shows, games, hot-dog sandwiches, lemonade, merry-go-round and other rides. Prizes were awarded winners of various contests, with free stage shows and pavement dancing winding up the day's festivities.

Adrian, Mich.—Intruders gained entrance to the office of the Adrian Grain Co. the night of July 11, by forcing open a rear door, but departed without disturbing the office. A large safe containing a sum of money was untouched.

Linden, Mich.—Gustave M. Wallbrecht has transferred the Linden grist mill to E. Pierce Jameson, and will devote his time to his mill at Marshall. Mr. Jameson previously operated the local mill from 1918 to 1931. The plant is water and electrically driven, located on the banks of the Shiawassee River.

Standish, Mich.—C. F. Hall, operator of an elevator and manufacturer of feeds and flour here since 1905, sold his elevator, formerly known as the Standish Elvtr. Co. structure, to the John Mitrzyk Sales Co., and will retire from active business. Mr. Hall retains the property and land upon which the Hall Milling Co. mill, destroyed by fire July 7, stood. Mr. Mitrzyk will continue the elevator business, and is now remodeling the building.

MINNESOTA

Maynard, Minn.—W. A. Hess has taken over the local Cargill, Inc., elevator.

Fairmont, Minn.—L. L. Carpenter has purchased the John Krumholz feed store here.

Edgerton, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is the new owner of the Fleischman Elevator.

Glyndon, Minn.—The Leslie Welter warehouse was slightly damaged by high winds in July.

Litchfield, Minn.—Feed grinding and mixing equipment is being installed at the Cargill, Inc., elevator.

Olivia, Minn.—H. J. Mitchell is new manager of the Olivia Farmers Elevator, succeeding L. J. Klukas.

Sauk Center, Minn.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. reported its elevator roof damaged by recent high winds.

Blakely, Minn.—Jos. Ciminski has taken over the management of the Hixon-Gannon Grain Co. elevator here.

McIntosh, Minn.—Roy Schleicher has accepted the position of manager of the Crookston Milling Co. elevator here.

Jackson, Minn.—The Farmers Co-operative Ass'n has purchased the local plant of the Fleischmann Malting Co.

Watson, Minn.—H. A. Summer is new manager of the Farmers Union Elevator, succeeding C. O. Distad, resigned.

Madison, Minn.—Emil Mollberg of Candy is the new manager of the Farmers Elevator, succeeding Joe Dahl, resigned.

Downer, Minn.—The National Atlas Elevator here is being repaired and will be known as the F. H. Peavey & Co. elevator.

Blooming Prairie, Minn.—A new heavy scale is being installed at the Farmers Elevator Co. here. Kenneth Berg, manager.

Pipestone, Minn.—Bids for the sale of the Farm Credit Ass'n's 16,000-bu. elevator here were received up to noon of Aug. 1.

Morris, Minn.—The Morris Co-operative Elvtr. Ass'n is building a 25,000-bu. elevator and warehouse. George McNally is manager.

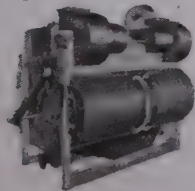
Lake Wilson, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. recently installed a new scale and extensively remodeled and improved its elevator.

Lakefield, Minn.—The Farmers Co-op. Ass'n has purchased the Fleischman Elevator, thereby giving them 75,000 bus. storage capacity.

Baudette, Minn.—The Marvin Elvtr. & Seed plant was purchased by the Northern Farmers' Co-operative Seed Exchange of Williams.

Zimmerman, Minn.—Forest Brown has opened his new elevator, erected to replace the structure which was destroyed by fire on Apr. 13.

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with LETHOGAS, a fine fumigant approved by Mill Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau.

Order 5 - 15 - 30 - 55 Gallons.
Parsons Chemical Wks., Grand Ledge, Mich.

Perham, Minn.—The old Globe Mill building here is being remodeled and will be used for storage space by the International Elvtr. Co.

Fariabault, Minn.—The Farm Service Co. elevator, Waldo Broberg, manager, was damaged badly by fire recently. Repairs are being made.

Imogene, Minn.—The Garry elevator, closed two months for remodeling, was reopened July 29. Glen Thomas of Claremont, Ia., is the manager.

Royalton, Minn.—Grell Bros. of St. Cloud have purchased the Ahlbrecht Grain Co. elevator which they will conduct as the Royalton Farmers Elevator.

Morris, Minn.—Al Green, new owner of the Morris City Mills, will remodel the warehouse to facilitate its use as a modern commercial milling plant.

Minnesota Lake, Minn.—Frank Bros. Feed & Grain Co., whose main offices are at Mapleton, on July 15 purchased the local elevator of the Fleishman Malting Co.

Detroit Lakes, Minn.—The Blaisdell Milling Co. building and property has been purchased by the Peterson-Biddick Co. of Wadena. Roy Floan will be manager.

Stephen, Minn.—The Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Co. is increasing its elevator space to 95,000 bus. capacity by an addition being built by the Hogenson Const. Co.

Redwood Falls, Minn.—Leo Oberembt, who recently resigned as manager of the Tripp (S. D.) Farmers Co-op. Elvtr., is manager of the local Farmers Elevator.

Winona, Minn.—A 10,000-bu. elevator crib construction is being erected at the south end of the old International Harvester warehouse by the Winona Flour & Feed Co.

Appleton, Minn.—W. S. Danens, formerly of the farmers co-operative elevator, purchased the Christenson grain elevator. The firm will handle grain, feed, fuel and coal.

Claremont, Minn.—Glenn Thomas has resigned his position with the Duncan elevator here and moved to Imogene where he will have charge of an elevator for himself.

Hallock, Minn.—The St. Anthony & Dakota Elvtr. Co. is replacing damaged siding on its elevator and painting the structure. A. C. Engelstad is manager of the elevator.

Twin Valley, Minn.—Levi Natwick of Gary, a grain buyer of many years' experience, is manager of the new firm, the Twin Valley Grain Co. which recently purchased the local Cargill, Inc., elevator.

Dawson, Minn.—Over 1,200 persons attended the annual meeting of the Dawson Farmers Elvtr. Co. recently. Annual reports showed that the company had done over \$600,000 worth of business during the year ending June 30.—A. G. T.

Odessa, Minn.—The new elevator of the Odessa Farmers' Elvtr. Co. has been opened for business with R. R. Bohn manager. The old Odessa Farmers' elevator has been purchased by Harry Nelson of Correll and is being moved to Correll, a distance of 7 miles or more.

Sleepy Eye, Minn.—The 450,000-bu. reinforced concrete elevator of Flour Mills of America, Inc., has been sold to Cargill, Inc., Minneapolis. The reported consideration was \$75,000 in 6½ percent gold notes of the company. The flour mill adjoining the elevator was not included in the transaction. The plant has not been operated for many years.

Brooten, Minn.—The Brooten Farmers Elvtr. Co. has been incorporated; capital stock \$20,000; to deal in grains on the co-operative plan. Incorporators: S. A. Mitchell, M. O. Syverson, J. A. Pletschett, et al.

French (Fergus Falls p.o.), Minn.—H. M. Veldy, of the H. M. Veldy Elvtr. Co., of Wendell, has purchased the Farmers Elevator here and will conduct the business in conjunction with his Wendell business.

Waseca, Minn.—The Russell Miller Milling Co., purchaser of the Eaco Mill properties, is remodeling the plant. The Russell Miller Milling Co. property here will be leased by the Electric Steel Elvtr. Co. of Minneapolis, its subsidiary.

Red Lake Falls, Minn.—The Red Lake Falls Co-operative Elvtr. Ass'n, July 12, named Frank McDonald of Bartlett, N. D., manager to succeed Jos. Baril who resigned to accept a position with the Goldberg Seed Co. at Fargo.

Ulen, Minn.—O. J. Brown, operator of Brown's Independent Elevator, sold his plant to F. H. Peavey & Co., Minneapolis. The building will be leased by Cargill, Inc., for the storage of grain. Two other independent elevators are operated here by Sebert Lien and Theodore Madson.

Litchfield, Minn.—The Central Minnesota Grainmen's Ass'n was organized June 14, with G. S. Skeim, Litchfield, president; J. A. Semmens, Kimball, first vice-pres.; A. W. Tank, Villard, second vice-pres.; K. M. Brandt, Hutchinson, sec'y; C. R. Enright, Sauk Centre, treasurer.

Donaldson, Minn.—The Donaldson Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Co., organized last March, will begin active operation in the near future, according to Leonard Dagen, sec'y. The new co-operative has purchased the plant of the Farmers Grain Co. and a new manager is expected to be named.

Thief River Falls, Minn.—The Farmers Co-op. Grain & Seed Ass'n recently awarded contract for construction of its 25,000-bu. grain elevator to the Hogenson Const. Co. The elevator will be erected adjoining the Forsberg Grass Seed establishment along the Great Northern right of way, which the ass'n recently purchased. The Northern Farmers Co-op. Ass'n of Williams has leased the former Forsberg Seed Cleaning plant.

Menahga, Minn.—Elmer Broderson of Wadena is manager of the Farmers Elevator which now is being operated as the Menahga Grain Co. Mr. Broderson formerly worked in the seed department of the Peterson-Biddick Co., Wadena, and previously was employed for seven years in the Farmers Elevator at New York Mills. Frank Johnson, who operated the Farmers Elevator for a number of years, has moved his stock of grain and feed into the Dickerson Feed Mill where he is now located.

Winnebago, Minn.—Frank Bros. Feed & Grain Co., Mapleton, has purchased the two local elevators of the Fleischman Malting Co. With this expansion and the recent purchase of the Fleischman elevator at Minnesota Lake, Frank Bros. becomes one of the largest if not the largest independent grain buying firm in the state. Its other elevators are located at Wells, Blue Earth, and Echols, with a feed mill here in addition to the large feed grinding and mixing plant, warehouse and elevator at Mapleton.

Dodge Center, Minn.—A new grainmen's organization, tentatively called the Southeast Grainmen's Ass'n, held its second meeting for organization purposes July 15, in the local town hall; the first meeting was held at Owatonna in June when the following temporary officers were named: pres., T. C. Tschann, manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elevator, Northfield; sec'y-treas., Tony Olson, Dodge Center, manager of the Dodge Center Elvtr. Co. elevator. On invitation of E. B. Schulte, manager of the Pine Island Farmers Elvtr. Co., it was decided to hold the next meeting there sometime during the first part of September.

Rothsay, Minn.—Leo J. Kieselbach, Barnsville, was re-elected president of the Lake Region Grainmen's Ass'n July 16; other officers chosen were vice pres., A. T. Hilden; sec'y, A. E. Moosbrocker; treas., Joe Salmon. P. E. Scheunemann, assistant general manager of the elevator division of F. H. Peavey & Co., Minneapolis, addressed the gathering on grain shipping and handling problems.

DULUTH LETTER

Clifford P. Earl, a resident of Duluth for half a century and a veteran grain inspector, died July 24 at the age of 86 following a two weeks' illness.—F. G. C.

F. B. Getchell has tendered his resignation as vice pres. of the Duluth Board of Trade and been accepted. Mr. Getchell recently moved to Minneapolis.—F. G. C.

Membership of H. F. Shepherdson in the Duluth Board of Trade has been transferred to Harry O. Frank of Minneapolis who is interested in country elevator business. Leval & Co., New York, were admitted to corporation membership in the Board and the firm of Louis Dreyfus & Co., rescinded at a recent meeting of the directors.—F. G. C.

Fred E. Lindahl, Duluth manager for Cargill, Inc., announced his retirement at a dinner given in his honor on his 80th birthday July 19, at the summer home of J. H. MacMillan, Jr., president of the company, Lake Minnetonka. Mr. Lindahl has been associated with the company for 55 years, first working in northwest elevators, later traveling in the interest of the firm and being sent here in 1891 to open and have charge of the local office as manager, a position he held up to his retirement. He served on the board of directors of the company and not so long ago was named a vice president and will continue to hold that office. Mr. Lindahl took a prominent part in promoting and expanding the grain interest and the trade greatly regret his passing out of the business.—F. G. C.

MINNEAPOLIS LETTER

Dinham-Seim Co., grain commission house, has taken over the grain department of the H. F. Shepherdson Co., who recently retired from business.

O. E. Lee, long-time superintendent of the Interstate Elevator of Van Dusen Harrington Co., has retired. Perry Wheeler, his assistant, has succeeded him.

George W. Sand, Des Moines, Ia., has been admitted to membership in the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce. He is a buyer for Spencer Kellogg & Sons.

The following officers were elected at the annual meeting of the Minneapolis Grain Commission Merchants Ass'n: J. A. Bolton, pres.; Ralph M. Davies, vice-pres., and Charles S. Hixon, sec'y-treasurer.

Joe Dahl, who has been manager of the Madison (Minn.) Farmers Elevator for the past 3½ years, resigned his position, effective Aug. 1, to enter the employment of Benson-Quinn of Minneapolis as traveling auditor.

Frank Hurley, 67, died suddenly July 5 at St. Andrews Hospital. While he had been in poor health recently, his condition was not regarded serious. For many years he was manager of the Minneapolis office of Shearson, Hammill & Co., but for some time past had been doing a brokerage business for friends on his own account.

The Johnson-Olson Grain Co. purchased the Fleischman Malting Co. line of elevators at Flandreau, S. D., Edgerton, Chandler, Fulda, Okabena, Lakefield, Jackson, Winnebago and Minnesota Lake, Minn., July 15. By resale all but three of the houses, those at Flandreau, Chandler and Okabena, were transferred to concerns within the same towns.

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CHICAGO, ILL. SPRINGFIELD, O. ST. JOSEPH, MO. NEW YORK, N. Y.
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MISSOURI

Princeton, Mo.—The Missouri Pfister Growers, Inc., reported a small amount of damage done at its plant during recent high winds.

Louisiana, Mo.—The Pike Grain Co. recently installed new air conditioning unit in its offices on the second floor of the Mercantile Bank building.—P. J. P.

Bernie, Mo.—The Bernie Grain Co. is installing in its elevator a new 2A Western Corn Sheller and individual electric motors for each unit with V-belt drives. A new feed mill also is being installed, which will be in operation soon.

Butler, Mo.—Marion F. Arnold has rented two of the large Edward Aaron buildings on the Missouri Pacific trackage, to be used for grain storage. The buildings have a capacity of 50,000 bus. of small grain. A blower has been installed.

The following elevators in Missouri recently purchased Steinlite Moisture Testers for this season's run of wheat: New Franklin Elvt. Co., New Franklin; Slater Mill & Elvtr. Co., Slater; Tebbetts Grain & Supply Co., Tebbetts; Farmers Co-op. No. 2, Washington; Wolf Milling Co., New Haven; Pike Grain Co., Sweet Springs.

Carrollton, Mo.—Fire starting in the cupola of the Ray-Carroll Grain Growers, Inc., elevator the evening of July 20, destroyed the elevator and 10,000 bus. of wheat. The company will continue to purchase wheat in spite of the loss, from its general office on Main St. The management announced that all wheat on storage will be settled for at once. The elevator will be rebuilt.

Carrollton, Mo.—W. J. Small, president of the W. J. Small Co., Inc., of Neodesha, Kan., plans to locate a dehydration plant here during the coming winter to process the alfalfa expected from about 1,000 additional acres to be planted this fall. For the first year it is proposed to operate a single unit drying plant. While the exact location of the proposed plant has not been decided upon, Mr. Smith stated it will be near the highway 65 and 24 and the gas main of the Gas Service Co.

Aurora, Mo.—Plans for building a flour mill to replace the old Majestic mill that burned in 1939, are about to go thru after local business men met and agreed to buy from \$500 to \$1,000 worth of stock each, to form a corporation to construct it and buy machinery to equip it. Bonds may be sold to raise additional money needed for the project. According to present plans the new mill will be of 1,600 bbls. capacity. When completed, if the mill is not leased to some established milling company, the stockholders will operate the plant themselves.

KANSAS CITY LETTER

Jack P. Burrus of Dallas, Tex., has applied for a membership in the Kansas City Board of Trade on transfer from J. C. Crouch of the same city.

Directors of the Kansas City Board of Trade Aug. 7 reduced margin requirements on future trades to 6c a bu. on wheat and 5c on corn. On hedging and spread orders the margin is 3c, except 1c on trades in the same grain.

Of the 46,000 bus. of corn delivered on July futures contracts on the Kansas City Board of Trade, 18,000 bus. were tendered in cars on track the closing days of the month. These were the first track deliveries of grain in several years.

A poll was taken for the plan for reorganization of the Flour Mills of America, Inc., as proposed by the trustee. The preferred stockholders com'tee received authorization Aug. 5, to solicit stockholders for the purpose of requesting immediate approval of the plan.

Effective Aug. 1, the charges for cooping cars loaded with bulk grain for cross-town movement here will be \$2.25 instead of \$2.48 per car. For cooping cars loaded with bulk grain setback in Kansas, the charge will be 66c instead of \$2.48 per car.

George W. Selders, president of Spear Brand Mills, was nominated for the office of presiding judge of the Jackson County court in the primary election Aug. 6. Candidate for the same office on the Democratic ticket was Oscar T. Cook, grain buyer in Kansas City for Standard Milling Co. Mr. Cook came in second.

Grain stored in greater Kansas City's 16 public elevators soared to a new record high July 26 as unloading operations of supplies of new wheat brought the total in the bins to 42,168,000 bus.; all but 1,297 bus. is wheat. The previous record for all grain stored was 41,940,000 bus. on Sept. 17, 1932.

Edgar Wood, 71, vice-president of Goffe & Carkener, Inc., and a member of the Kansas City Board of Trade since 1932, died July 31 after a long illness. He had long been identified with the grain trade of the southwest, traveling for many years as a grain solicitor before becoming an officer of his firm here. A native of England, he became a resident of Kansas City 25 years ago.

Kansas City, Kan.—One of the concrete bins in the Rock Island Elevator burst July 21 spilling about 15,000 bus. of wheat over the ground. The bin had contained more than 30,000 bus. of wheat, but 8,000 bus. had been removed to other bins after an employee of the elevator discovered a gradually increasing crack in the bin wall thirty minutes before. About 3,000 bus. remained in the 32,000-bu. bin. The elevator has 160 bins.

MONTANA

Richland, Mont.—Harold Anderson is manager of the local International Elevator.

Valier, Mont.—The Greely Elvtr. Co. reported a metal stack blown down, recently, at its elevator.

Geraldine, Mont.—J. F. Walch of Great Falls is the new manager of the Gallatin Valley Milling Co. elevator.

Four Buttes, Mont.—Four Buttes Farmers Elvtr. Co. reported a small amount of damage incurred at its elevator during recent high winds.

Glasgow, Mont.—S. I. Larson, formerly of Fairview, is the new manager of the International Elevator in this city. Mr. Larson was manager of the company elevator at Fairview.

Windham, Mont.—The Greely Elevator Co., purchased the Farmers Elevator Co. 90,000-bu. elevator owned and operated by Elmer E. Erickson. M. D. Martin will be new elevator manager.

Dutton, Mont.—Charles J. Walker is new manager of the Farmers Elevator, succeeding T. J. Larson, who resigned to devote his time to farming. Mr. Walker had been assistant manager for the last two years.

Scobey, Mont.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. recently declared a dividend of 8 percent on capital stock owned by about 100 stockholders at its recent annual meeting. The company handled about 200,000 bus. of grain. P. T. Karlsrud is manager.

Richey, Mont.—The Occident Elevator opened recently under the new management of A. J. Olson, formerly associated with the company's elevator at Plentywood.

Wolf Point, Mont.—The Farmers Union Elvtr. Co. is building a 52,000-bu. elevator, to be completed by Aug. 15. The new structure is on the site of the company's former elevator which burned three years ago and supplements its present elevator.

Sidney, Mont.—The Farmers Mercantile Elvtr. Co. purchased the Montana Central 30,000-bu. elevator, and will use it for storage, giving the company a total storage capacity of 70,000 bus. D. H. Fulton is manager of the Farmers Mercantile Elvtr. Co. elevator.

Conrad, Mont.—The Northern Montana Mustard Growers Co-op. is building a 80 ft. high elevator here, with storage capacity of 2,000,000 lbs. of mustard seed. A cleaning and grading plant will be operated here. There will be a warehouse 30x60 ft. where mustard can be screened and sacked.

Froid, Mont.—The roof of the International Elevator has been re-shingled, windows replaced, and other repairs made about the building which was badly damaged during a recent wind and hail storm. The elevator will be used for grain storage by the Occident Elvtr. Co. and will be in charge of George Hunter, manager of that company's local elevator.

Helena, Mont.—All elevator operators in the state have been asked to conform to the Commodity Credit Corporation's plan permitting yearly liquidation of elevator tickets instead of liquidation on June to June basis as specified by Montana Statute, by Commissioner of Agriculture John T. Kelly. He says he hopes to have the federal plan changed to comply with the Montana rule. The commissioner recently conferred with federal officials in Washington, D. C., rehearing the plan, which applies to wheat on which the government has made a loan. He said the main objection to the federal plan is that it would glut the elevators at harvest time when they should be ready for the current crop.

NEBRASKA

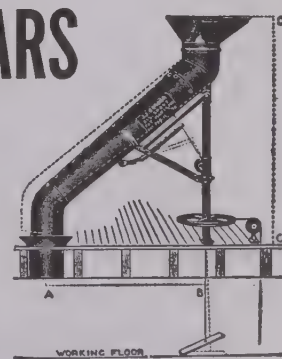
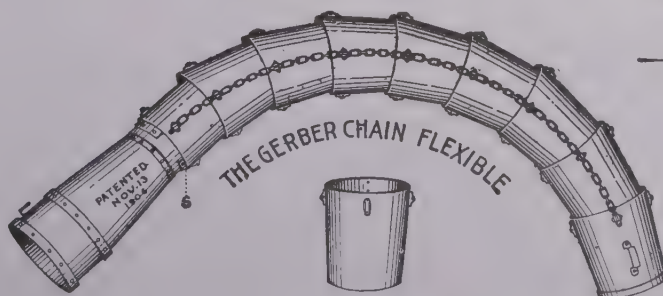
Nelson, Neb.—The Farmers Union Elevator is getting a new roof and coat of paint.

Brock, Neb.—The William Biere & Son elevator opened for business with Morris Kanoke as manager.

Oak, Neb.—Otto Gerlach, operator of the B. F. Scroggins & Sons elevator, entered a hospital at Omaha for treatment. During his absence Otis Kerschner will be in charge of the elevator.

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Sales, Shipments and Returns. Is designed to save time and prevent errors. The pages are used double; left hand pages are ruled for information regarding "Sales" and "Shipments"; right hand page for "Returns." Column headings provide spaces for complete records of each transaction on one line. Book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper, size $10\frac{3}{4} \times 16$ inches, with 8-page index. Spaces for recording 2,200 carloads. Bound in heavy gray canvas with keratol corners. Weight, $3\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. Order Form 14AA. Price \$3.35, plus postage.

Grain Shipping Ledger for keeping a complete record of 4,000 carloads. Facing pages are given to each firm to whom you ship and account is indexed. Book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper with 16-page index, size $10\frac{1}{2} \times 15\frac{3}{4}$ inches, well bound with black cloth covers and keratol back and corners. Weight, 4 lbs. Order Form 24. Price, \$3.50, plus postage.

Shippers Record Book is designed to save labor in handling grain shipping accounts and provides for a complete record of each car shipped. Its 80 double pages of ledger paper, size $9\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ inches, provide spaces for 2,320 carloads. Wide columns provide for the complete record of all important facts of each shipment. Bound in heavy black cloth with keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Order Form 20. Price \$2.50, plus postage.

Shipping Notices duplicating, 50 originals of bond paper, 50 duplicates, press board cover, $5\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{2}$ inches, weight 8 ozs.; 2 sheets of carbon. Price 70 cts. plus postage.

Shippers' Certificate of Weight duplicating, 75 originals of bond paper, 75 duplicates. Press board hinged back covers, three sheets of carbon, $4\frac{1}{2} \times 9\frac{3}{4}$ inches, weight 11 ozs. Price 95 cts., plus postage.

Railroad Claim Blanks duplicating, three different books, five forms, $8\frac{1}{2} \times 11$ in., \$2 each book, plus postage.

Grain & Feed Journals

CONSOLIDATED

332 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Omaha, Neb.—Hugh A. Butler, president of the Butler Grain Co., recently sold his residence to a local attorney.

Hastings, Neb.—Nebraska Consolidated Mills reported considerable damage incurred at their plant, due to high winds July 31.

Burchard, Neb.—W. G. McCue, manager of the Burchard Elvtr. Co., died July 19. He formerly was in the grain business at Filley.

Monowi, Neb.—The Updike Grain Corp. has opened its local elevator and will buy and sell grain of all kinds, also accept storage under the Warehouse Act.

Malvern (Rose p.o.), Neb.—Frank Zanders, associated with the Kuncce & Nelson elevator for 12 years, has taken over the management of the Good Grain Co.

Grand Island, Neb.—The articles of incorporation of the Nebraska Consolidated Mills Co. have been amended, cutting its capitalization to \$1,000,000.

Fremont, Neb.—John W. Shepherd, Omaha, is temporary grain inspector at the chamber of commerce inspection department due to the illness of Louis Sommars, inspector.

Royal, Neb.—R. L. Hering has succeeded E. L. Feyerherm as manager of the Farmers Union Elevator. Mr. Feyerherm, who had served as manager for many years, resigned.

Haigler, Neb.—Equity Exchange recently completed installation of feed grinding and mixing equipment and built new bins, enabling it to grind and handle all kinds of feeds.

Overton, Neb.—The Lexington Mill & Elvtr. Co. has leased the Farmers Co-op. Ass'n elevator, taking possession July 19. The elevator will be used for wheat storage. Louis Larsen, who has been managing the Farmers elevator, will return to his home at Minden.

York, Neb.—The York Milling & Elvtr. Co. has leased the Knox elevator south of York for one year, to be used for storage of grain. During the fall and winter months it will be opened as a corn market if there is a good corn crop this year. H. Q. Banta of the York Milling & Elvtr. Co. announced.

Cedar Bluffs, Neb.—The Farmers Union Co-op Ass'n has purchased the local Updike Grain Corp. 50,000-bu. elevator, taking immediate possession and will use it for storage purposes. P. H. Seeberg, former manager for the Updike Grain Corp., was employed by the Farmers Union until the end of the company's fiscal year in January.

Weston, Neb.—The Weston Grain & Stock Co. will celebrate its 50th anniversary the afternoon and evening of Sept. 14 with a program of talks by outstanding speakers and farm leaders, band concerts, games for the children and free ice cream and souvenirs for everybody. The Union Pacific Railroad Co. is reported to be planning to participate in the celebration.

Thurston, Neb.—When a lighted fuse burned out three inches before it reached eight lbs. of blasting powder and failed to ignite gasoline dumped near the powder, three five-gallon glass jugs full, the Heyne Lumber Co. elevator was saved from destruction by blast and fire, July 20, and officials were given a real mystery to solve. Employees of the plant when arriving for work, found the long fuse, placed near an entrance to the elevator and extended to connect with the powder and gasoline. It had burned to a point where one of the jugs had been placed on it, and there died out before reaching the powder, spread on a gunny sack just three inches distant. Experts are working on fingerprints found on the jugs, seeking clues.

Omaha, Neb.—The Miller Cereal Mills were in partial operation July 29, altho Local 21576, Cereal Workers union, A. F. L., was striking because contract negotiations with the management failed July 27. Max A. Miller, executive president of the mills, said the mills were shut down an hour before the strike was called July 29, and the workers were asked to come back to work when called; all those who were called came back, he stated, and the mills were operating at the pace management desired. Some departments were not operating because of repair work. Settlement of the strike was effected Aug. 5, and all the strikers returned to their regular jobs. Both union and company made some concessions, it was said. A contract was signed providing seniority rights, some adjustment in the wage rates, and a plan for vacations with pay. There is no provision in the contract for a closed shop.

Crookston, Neb.—W. W. Naylor of Chadron, interested in the Chadron Flour Mills, has purchased the Crookston Elvtr. Co. elevator. Homer Ayers will remain as manager under the new owner.

Gordon, Neb.—Lee Oldenburg, prominent farmer, has leased the elevator of the Slack Grain Co., taking possession Aug. 15. Mr. and Mrs. Slack expect to go to Salinas, Cal., to make their home.

Hastings, Neb.—The Nebraska Consolidated Mills plant was badly damaged in the wind and rain storm that struck Hastings the evening of July 31. One floor on the northwest part of the building was blown apart. Bricks and sections of the roof were blown into a transformer tower across the street; the second-story storage room was torn from the northwest end of the plant, exposing a quantity of flour, sacks, and other items to the wind and rain. Bricks from the room walls were strewn about the plant. Part of the storage room wall fell on the one-story office roof, pushing roof supports thru the ceiling. The large concrete bins were undamaged, and milling equipment was unharmed. Charles Eckhart, employe, while trying to move some flour, slipped on the wet concrete floor, falling under the cart loaded with a dozen 48-lb. sacks of flour, and was slightly injured. At the Hastings Mills a whole section of the mill was unroofed during the storm, exposing flour bags to the rain.

NEW ENGLAND

Pawtucket, R. I.—A new one-story structure, of concrete block construction, is nearing completion on the site of the old Narragansett Milling & Modern Grain Co. plant which was destroyed by fire several months ago.

NEW JERSEY

Hightstown, N. J.—Central Jersey Farmers Co-op. dedicated its new modern milling plant the evening of July 27. The plant is a combination grain elevator, mill and warehouse, equipped with up-to-date milling equipment.

NEW YORK

Buffalo, N. Y.—The American Elvtr. Co. has filed plans to enlarge its building at a cost of \$7,200.—G. E. T.

Cincinnati, N. Y.—The Co-operative Grange League Federation Holding Corp. recently sustained a damage loss due to lightning coming in on the power wires at its plant.

New York, N. Y.—The Rogers Horgan Trading Corp. has added a feed and grain division in affiliation with Robinson & Sweet, to handle molasses, fish oils for Vitamin D, imported and domestic feeds.

Potsdam, N. Y.—Fred McIntyre, who for the last 20 years or more has been president of the Potsdam Feed & Coal Co., has sold his interests to other members of the firm and will engage in other lines of business. Mr. McIntyre is one of the best informed men in the country on feeds. For six years he was president of the Eastern Feed Dealers Ass'n.

New York, N. Y.—Franklin L. Lewi, well known feed and grain man, has announced that, effective Aug. 15, he will continue his activities under the style of Franklin L. Lewi Division of the Continental Grain Co. Mr. Lewi for the last year has been vice-president of H. S. Cramer & Co., feed and grain division, which latter firm is a wholly owned subsidiary of the Continental Grain Co.

NORTH DAKOTA

Minot, N. D.—Nels H. Dahl, 77, retired elevator man, died July 17.

Greene, N. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has bot the local Osborne McMillan elevator.

Clifford, N. D.—The Cargill, Inc., elevator is being repaired and equipped with new motors.

Wimbledon, N. D.—Robert McFarland has taken over the management of the O & M elevator here.

Millnor, N. D.—The Farmers Grain & Trading Co. has purchased the elevator of the Atwood-Larson Co.

Kuroki (Westhope p.o.), N. D.—The Kuroki Elvtr. Co. elevator was severely damaged by high winds July 23.

Hunter, N. D.—C. M. Leraas is the new manager of the Hunter Grain Co. elevator, succeeding Ed Staska.

Langdon, N. D.—Elliott Gray is the new manager of the Langdon Grain Co. elevator, succeeding Frank Marchel.

New England, N. D.—Steve Zastoupil of Dickinson is new manager of the Geo. C. Bagley Elvtr. Co. elevator.

Towner, N. D.—Myron Anderson is the new manager at the Andrews Grain Co. elevator, succeeding George Burgard.

Hurdsfield, N. D.—The Russell Miller Milling Co. Elevator No. 1 was destroyed by fire of unknown cause on July 16.

Westhope, N. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co., managed by Arthur Helgerson, was wrecked by a windstorm July 23. Total loss.

Lamoure, N. D.—H. J. Mitchell, manager of the Co-op. Grain Co. elevator, has resigned to accept a position at Olivia, Minn.

Hensel, N. D.—The National-Atlas elevator, which was purchased by the Farmers Union, is open for business; Charles Weed, manager.

Guelph, N. D.—The Guelph Farmers Elvtr. Co. has put a new roof on one elevator and given both of its houses two coats of aluminum paint.

McClusky, N. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. gave its elevator a coat of aluminum paint among other recent improvements made at its property.

Clifford, N. D.—The Clifford Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Co. was recently admitted to membership in the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of North Dakota.

Anamoose, N. D.—The Farmers Elevator recently was broken into and robbed of \$65 in cash and a check for \$900. It was the second time within a period of two weeks that the office was entered.

Calvin, N. D.—Gray & Co. has been incorporated; capital stock, \$25,000. Deal in the grain elevator and warehouse business. Incorporators: Kelso T. Gray, Josephine Gray and J. M. Gray, all of Sarles, N. D.

High winds were responsible for small losses at the following North Dakota elevators recently: Sahli Elvtr., Garrison; Kildeer Grain Co., Kildeer; Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co., Noonan; St. Joe Co-op. Elvtr. Co., St. Joe.

Harvey, N. D.—The Harvey Farmers Elvtr. Co. on July 19, held a grand opening of its plant here, following extensive remodeling and construction work. The elevator has a 90,000-bu. capacity; F. F. Bayer is manager and W. J. Stafford, assistant manager.

Minot, N. D.—The Dakota Grain Co. has been incorporated; capital stock, \$25,000; to operate grain elevators and warehouses. Incorporators: H. H. Westlie, W. B. King and C. P. Kjelstrup, all of Minot, C. J. Peterson of Blooming Prairie, Minn., and R. A. Nordbye of Parshall.

Dawson, N. D.—The Occident Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, managed by L. J. Billington, escaped damage when this community was swept by a tornado late Aug. 2, that wrecked five dwellings, damaged many others, killed two persons and injured several others.

McVile, N. D.—Sigurd Torgerson, formerly with the St. Anthony & Dakota Elvtr. Co., at Doyen, N. D., has succeeded R. G. Hefta as manager of the McVile Equity Elvtr. & Trading Co. Mr. Hefta resigned recently to become manager of the Farmers Union Elvtr. Co. of Mayville.

West Fargo, N. D.—The 50,000-bu. elevator of the Goldberg Seed & Feed Co. has been completed and first grain to go into the bins was a load of No. 1 dark northern, 60-lb. wheat. The elevator is one unit in the big, new grain handling, feed mixing and seed cleaning plant, work on which started last May. The seed cleaning plant is in operation and the feed plant will be ready for operation the latter part of August. J. H. Goldberg is manager.

OHIO

Wren, O.—The Wren Milling Co. is repairing and painting its mill building.

Polk, O.—J. C. Bryan & Son reported a small loss at their plant, caused by recent high winds.

Grand Rapids, O.—Sparks from a cob burner set fire to the roof of a small cob house of the Grand Rapids Farmers Grain Ass'n elevator on July 20.

Centerburg, O.—H. W. Updike's elevator was slightly damaged on July 19 by an exposure fire.

Tuscarawas, O.—The Chester Warren Flour & Feed Mill was destroyed by fire July 24.

Laurelville, O.—Claude Hart, manager of the Laurelville Grain & Milling Co., died July 20 after a long illness.

Toledo, O.—Cargill, Inc., has added to its local office staff James K. Snoufer, traffic manager, and James W. Acles, wire chief.

Plymouth, O.—Arthur Kale, of Logan, O., is new assistant at the Plymouth Grain Elvtr. Co. elevator, succeeding D. W. Einsel.

Deshler, O.—Fire caused by spontaneous combustion at the Meyers Milling Co. July 28 caused the loss of 100 tons of alfalfa meal.

Grayson, O.—High winds recently damaged the Detrick Grain & Mercantile Co. elevator, blowing off a portion of the metal siding.

Toledo, O.—G. R. Forrester Co. will move its offices from the Second National Bank Building to the Produce Exchange Building Sept. 1.

New Philadelphia, O.—John Andregg, 67, who formerly operated a feed mill here for many years, died June 24 after a three months' illness.

Perrysburg, O.—The Perrysburg Grain & Supply Ass'n is erecting a warehouse near its elevator, to be used for storing builders' supplies.

Findlay, O.—Arrangements are underway for the storage of wheat under the government loan plan at the McManness mill; capacity 25,000 to 40,000 bus.

Kessler (West Milton p. o.), O.—Esta W. Pearson has retired from partnership in the Kessler Grain & Supply Co., which is continued by B. F. Stallsmith under the same name.

Clyde, O.—The Clyde Mill Co., after 77 years of operation, closed Aug. 1, its owners, J. M. Zeigler of Bucyrus and D. F. Robinson, in charge of the plant, retiring from the mill business.

Eldean (Troy p. o.), O.—Altman Milling is increasing its grain storage capacity 200,000 bus. by construction of a large concrete bin at its plant. The existing bins can handle 400,000 bus.

Monroeville, O.—The Seaman McLean Co. has installed a new Steinlite Moisture Tester at its elevator. Ralph H. Stotz, manager of the elevator, urges all farmers to make use of the tester without charge.

Plain City, O.—The Noon & Sheehan elevator has been purchased by B. M. Youmans & Son and Latham & Nau, the transfer becoming effective Aug. 15, and the Noon & Sheehan elevator will become inactive at that time.

Richey (Van Wert p. o.), O.—Oscar J. Weiker is sole owner of the Farmers Granary Co., having purchased his partners' interests recently, and the local elevator has been reopened after being closed for 18 months, Elmer Bigham in charge as manager.

Marion, O.—The Old Fort Mills soybean processing plant is being rebuilt. The old plant was destroyed by fire early this year. In rebuilding the soybean plant, steel and concrete are being used thruout. It is expected to be ready for operation in August.

Cincinnati, O.—The Early & Daniel Co. reported a net income of \$254,873 for the fiscal year ended May 31 after all deductions, including provisions for federal income and excess taxes, compared with a net income of \$95,617 during the preceding year.

Payne, O.—The alfalfa mill of the Co-operative Dehydrating Co., built here last spring and in operation only a few weeks, was damaged badly by fire July 25, which started in the drier. Repairs are being made and operations will be resumed as soon as possible.

Troy, O.—Altman Mills, R. S. Altman, owner, is erecting another 200,000 bu. storage in concrete bins which will bring the total to 550,000 bus. This is the second increase since purchase of the property, which was the Allen & Wheeler mill. A. Clemans Const. Co. has the contract.

Ohio City, O.—When Elmer Woods, employed at the Service Grain Co. elevator, slipped and fell into a storage bin filled with wheat at the elevator, recently, his narrow escape from death by suffocation was due to the fact that a man employed in a park near by heard his cries for help, and summoning aid, located him in a 14-ft. wheat bin on the second floor of the plant, buried up to his neck in the grain. He was freed with difficulty, suffering from shock but otherwise uninjured.

Receiving Books For Grain Buyers

Farmer's Deliveries. A convenient form for recording loads of grain received from farmers. Tare weight is entered immediately under gross to facilitate subtraction. Two hundred pages of linen ledger paper, ruled 20 lines to a page, thus accommodating 4,000 loads. Well bound in cloth, with keratol back and corners. Order Form 380. Weight 2¾ lbs. Price \$2.50, plus postage.

Receiving and Stock Book for keeping a record of each kind of grain received in separate columns, so buyer may easily determine total amount of any grain on hand. Size 9¼x11½, 200 pages, with a capacity for 4000 loads. Well printed on linen ledger paper, bound in cloth with keratol back and corners. Order Form 321. Weight 2¾ lbs. Price \$2.50, plus postage.

Grain Scale Book, a combined Journal and Receiving book. Each man's grain is entered on his own page. Both debits and credits are posted to the ledger. Contains 252 numbered pages and 28 page index, size 10½x15½ inches, will accommodate 10,332 loads. Printed on linen ledger, bound in extra heavy black cloth covers, with keratol back and corners. Weight 5 lbs. Order Form 23. Price \$4.00, plus postage.

Grain Receiving Register is designed for recording the receipts of farmers' grain. Loads may be entered in consecutive order, or different sections of the book may be devoted to different kinds of grain. Book contains 200 pages of linen ledger paper, size 8½x14 inches, each of which is ruled for 41 entries, giving a total capacity of 8200 wagon loads. Well printed and substantially bound in full canvas. Weight 3 lbs. Order Form 12AA. Price \$2.55, plus postage.

Duplicating Receiving Book, designed to facilitate the recording of loads received from farmers. Book contains 225 leaves, size 12x12 inches with 33 lines each, perforated down the middle; the inside half of the leaf remains in the book, and the outer half with the same ruling printed on the reverse side, folds back over the inside half with carbon between. It may also be used by line agents in making daily reports. Check bound with canvas back, nine sheets of carbon. Weight 4½ lbs. Order Form 66. Price \$2.60, plus postage.

Grain Receiving Ledger, may be used first as a Stock Book by posting the receipts daily, weekly or monthly from some other portion of this book, or from any other scale book, giving a page to the grain handled; Second, as a patrons' ledger, by giving a full or half page to each patron; Third, pages may be used to enter each load of grain received in consecutive order under their respective headings. Contains 200 numbered pages with 44 lines to page, and a 28-page index, size 8½x13½, ruled with the usual column headings, including Debit and Credit columns. Printed on linen ledger paper and well bound in black cloth sides with keratol back and corners. Weight 2½ lbs. Order Form. 43. Price \$3.00, plus postage.

Form 43XX contains 428 pages same paper and ruling as Form 43. Weight 4½ lbs. Price \$5.00, plus postage.

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Melvin, O.—Earl Link has purchased from H. A. Barrett of Wilmington the Melvin Grain Co. feed business. He had been associated with Mr. Barrett for some years. A complete line of feeds will be carried and grinding and mixing service will be available at all times, he stated.

Bloomville, O.—The Bloomville Feed & Supply, formerly the Bloomville mill and recently purchased by Ramson Bros., is installing a large new hammermill. Grinding and mixing feeds are the specialties of the new owners, who are remodeling the mill and making many improvements in the plant.

Toledo, O.—A soybean hearing was held July 30 in Toledo on the trading floor of the Toledo Board of Trade relative to placing soybeans under the Grain Standards Act. The meeting was in charge of E. J. Murphy, head of the Grain and Seed Division of the United States Department of Agriculture.

London, O.—F. J. Wood & Sons are building five concrete storage bins at their plant on Walnut St., with a total capacity of 125,000 bus. This will give the firm a total storage in concrete bins of over 500,000 bus. in addition to their frame elevator storage. The new bins will be completed about Oct. 1. A. Clemans Const. Co. has the contract.

Wellston, O.—Edwin L. Barnhill, Clinton township farmer, but the Harry E. Shelton feed and produce store, taking possession Aug. 1. His son, Hugh, will be a partner in the business, which will be operated as Barnhill & Son. The new firm will continue in the feed business, doing feed grinding and mixing as well as retailing stock feeds. They plan, also, to enlarge the produce business.

Maumee, O.—Harold Anderson, president of the Anderson Grain Co., 25 of whose employees, members of the Flour, Feed & Grain Elvtrs. Workers Union, Local No. 19,140, A. F. of L., called a strike at the plant Aug. 6, stated the strike had not forced any interruption of the plant's operation. The union seeks a wage scale of 65c an hour, seniority rights, and recognition of the union, it was stated.

Delphos, O.—A number of elevator men in this district attended a meeting July 18 at Fanger's restaurant, called at the request of the A.A.A. by Kenneth Kerns, sec'y of the Van Wert County organization, for the purpose of interesting and encouraging elevator men in the federal wheat loan campaign. About 50 persons were in attendance, including a number of A.A.A. com'ite-men and two federal speakers.

Lima, O.—The Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n will hold its semi-annual fall meeting at the Barr Hotel on Sept. 20, starting with a noon luncheon. Ray B. Bowden, executive vice-president of the Grain & Feed Dealers Nat'l Ass'n, will give an address on national legislation affecting the industry. A. D. Caddell, of the Ohio department of safety and hygiene, will discuss industrial insurance rates. Other discussions of interest also are scheduled.

Van Wert, O.—Oscar J. Weiker of Upper Sandusky has purchased the stock of the Farmers Granary Co., which includes the local grain elevator and the one at Richey, and now is sole owner of the company. Mr. Weiker had owned 50 per cent of the stock, buying the remaining interests from Jesse Stemen of Convoy and Gaylord Stemen of Van Wert. The transaction also included the site of the destroyed elevator at Woodland Ave. and Fulton St. Doyt Stemen of Van Wert is manager of the local elevator.

OKLAHOMA

Frederick, Okla.—The Farmers Co-op. Grain & Cotton Co. charter has been extended 20 years from July 13, 1940.

Oologah, Okla.—The Whitford Grain Co. reported a small amount of damage done at its plant by recent high winds.

Stillwater, Okla.—Harold Goodholm, of the Goodholm Flour & Feed Co., has leased the Cotton & Grain Co. plant formerly operated by Carol Rickstrew, the latter continuing to operate his cotton gin and farm machinery business. Goodholm said he is offering a combination of custom feed mixing and grinding service. He will operate the mill in connection with his flour and feed store. Mr. Goodholm sold his interests in the Stillwater Milling Co. in July, 1939, and is sole owner of the Goodholm Flour & Feed Co.

Frederick, Okla.—C. J. Hubbard recently resigned as manager of the Farmers Co-operative Grain & Cotton Co. properties, after ten years' service, and has been succeeded by Hubert M. Gilbreath.

Trail (Leedey p. o.), Okla.—The Farmers Co-operative Elevator was destroyed by fire of undetermined origin early July 22, the loss partially covered by insurance. John Craig, manager, stated about 200 bus. of grain was in the elevator.

Hydro, Okla.—A torch used in starting the engine at the Farmers Elvtr. Co. elevator recently started a small fire there when it fell into a pool of gasoline around the engine and ignited it. While it slowed up the flow of wheat into the elevator for a time, not much damage was done.

Vinita, Okla.—A cleaner which was being hoisted to its place in the top of the new W. O. Dillon elevator fell, July 13, when a heavy iron hook broke, dropping the 2,300 lb. piece of machinery 40 ft. It struck the truck bed from which it was being hoisted, smashing that, and bounced to the ground. Damage incurred was principally to wooden framing, the machine itself escaping serious damage.

Blackwell, Okla.—The reinforced concrete headhouse of the Midland Flour Milling Co., built to replace the structure destroyed by fire last season, was completed in time for handling the rush of the new crop. The new headhouse has two 6,000-bu. elevator legs and equipment for receiving and shipping grain by rail or truck. Provision has been made for later installation of an additional truck receiving leg. It also houses special bins for blending the mill wheat mix, which is controlled from the mill proper. Its other equipment includes two 2,500-bu. hopper scales, the largest type grain cleaner, and a cooling tower. The Blackwell plant has a daily capacity of 1,500 bbls.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Pasco, Wash.—The Johnson Grain Co. has an office in the new Kerfoot building.

Connell, Wash.—Kenneth Owsley, who operates a 3,000-acre wheat farm here, is building an 80,000-bu. elevator.

Hepner, Ore.—D. W. Glasgow of Vera, Wash., is new manager of the Morrow County Grain Growers Ass'n with headquarters here.

Weiser, Ida.—The brick corner of the Weiser Grain & Feed building was torn off when it was hit by an automobile the night of July 28.

Batum (Ruff p.o.), Wash.—W. C. Raugust, Odessa Trading Co., reports the company's new 80,000-bu. elevator here is finished.—F. K. H.

Pomeroy, Wash.—The new feed plant of the Centennial Flouring Mills Co. has been completed and is operating under the management of Louis E. Hopkins.

St. John, Wash.—The new grain warehouse of Carl Lautenschlager has been completed. The new Heglar and Mulkey Michels warehouse adjoining is nearing completion.

Soda Springs, Ida.—The City Transfer & Storage Co., owned by Charles Lau, has an elevator in course of construction, to be ready in time to handle this year's grain crop.

Willada (Lancaster p.o.), Wash.—The St. John Grain Growers have augmented their 100,000-bu. elevator by the conversion of 20,000 bus. storage in the warehouse here.

Enumclaw, Wash.—Arthur Brown, manager of the Enumclaw Feed Co. plant, has been named chairman of Enumclaw's "Naches Trail Days" celebration on Aug. 23 and 24.

Ewan, Wash.—The St. John Grain Growers in their recently completed expansion program provided 60,000 bus. of warehouse-converted space here in addition to their 50,000-bu. elevator.

St. John, Wash.—The St. John Grain Growers have increased their local bulk storage capacity 50,000 bus. by the conversion of one-half of the sack warehouse west of their concrete elevator.

Tramway (Pardee p.o.), Ida.—The cupola of the T. E. Robinson Co. elevator was blown down July 17 during a severe wind and hail storm. Little damage was done to other equipment at the plant, and repairs were made at once, permitting operations again within a week.

Ririe, Ida.—The Pillsbury Milling Co., Minneapolis, purchased the Globe Grain & Milling Co. mill recently. Jesse Clark will remain in charge of the plant.

Harrington, Wash.—The Odessa Union Warehouse Co. has installed a conveyor in the basement of its elevator, to be used in carrying wheat into the loading pit from any bin in the elevator.

Bellingham, Wash.—Proposal of the George J. Hohl Feed Co. to install a pea fumigation room in a building immediately adjacent to its quarters was opposed by Fire Chief Ira Jones as a fire hazard.

Tacoma, Wash.—Wallace H. Foster, 57, widely known Pacific Northwest wheat dealer before he became president and general manager of the Waterside Milling Co., died of a heart attack July 22.—F. K. H.

Monmouth, Ore.—Fire destroyed H. B. Elkins' grain warehouse, five miles south of here, Aug. 3. Approximately 30,000 bus. of grain was burned. Total damage to buildings and contents was estimated at \$20,000.—F. K. H.

Hillsboro, Ore.—Howard Hadley, manager of the Imperial Feed & Grain Co., and past president of the Oregon Feed Dealers Ass'n, was stricken with an acute attack of appendicitis July 22. He was operated on at the Jones Hospital.

Pendleton, Ore.—Improvements involving a cost of some \$6,000 are now under way at the Western Milling Co., including extension of bins for storage of wheat. This will increase the capacity by 14,000 bus. and bring the total storage capacity to 100,000 bus.—F. K. H.

Davenport, Wash.—Every farmer in Lincoln County who is hauling or plans to haul sacked wheat during the harvest must secure clearance papers before any warehouse or elevator can receive his wheat. This is due to the quarantine in Lincoln County against pear psylla.—F. K. H.

Spokane, Wash.—Robert R. Enloe, ex-manager of Pacific Shipping Co., has become associated with the Continental Grain Co. as assistant to Walter A. Mitchell, local manager. Pacific Shipping Co. will suspend operations until such time as European trade conditions return to normal.—F. K. H.

Cottonwood, Ida.—A new 15-ton scale has been installed in the flat house unit of the Cottonwood Elvtr. Co., A. B. Ruhoff, manager, recently announced, and an overhead hoist. The siding at the elevator has been rebuilt, making it possible to spot six cars in on the siding for loading during the rush season, thus allowing for the loading of 12 cars a day, Mr. Ruhoff stated.

Twin Falls, Ida.—Quinn Wilson & Sons recently purchased the Harder Bean Co. plant from M. J. Newman, C. P. Bowles and F. W. Harder and will operate it under the former name. Mr. Wilson and his two sons, Jerome and David, were operators of and successors to the Charles W. Barlow Co., Inc. The new concern will handle beans, peas and vetches and carry a full line of feeds and seeds. Processing and handling will be carried on with Fred Cutts, warehouse foreman. Mr. Harder will maintain his Buhl concern under the name of the F. W. Harder Bean Co. The Harder Bean Co. warehouse, adjacent to the property purchased by Quinn Wilson & Sons, is undergoing an extensive remodeling and revamping program, Mr. Bowles stated, and later will be rented.

PORTLAND LETTER

Philip W. Pillsbury, president of the Pillsbury Flour Mills Co., in Portland this week, outlined a new wheat-buying program necessitated by the recent purchase of the Globe Grain & Milling Co. of California in a \$3,600,000 transaction. Keymen in the Pillsbury wheat buying structure are Ben Greer, Portland, and Fletcher Chamberlin, Spokane. Personal contact in Globe buying will replace the wire and telephone system the California firm maintained. The Globe organization will be unimpaired. Plants will not enter into direct competition with Astoria interests.—F. K. H.

Portland, Ore.—The Portland Dock Commission's new \$22,400 suction unloader for grain installed at Terminal No. 4 was given its first workout when it discharged 100 tons of bulk wheat from barge of the Shaver Forwarding Co., coming from The Dalles. Continental Grain Co. supplied the wheat. The barge in addition

brought down 1,000 sacks of wheat. The new unloader has an estimated unloading capacity of 100 tons or 3,333 bus. an hour either from ship or barge. The North Pacific Grain Growers is planning to load 12,000 bus. of bulk wheat at Arlington for shipment to terminal No. 4.—F. K. H.

PENNSYLVANIA

Watsonstown, Pa.—Meyers Bros. reported the roof blown from their warehouse during recent high winds, and stock damaged by rain.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Huron, S. D.—Edward W. Pugsley recently was appointed manager of the Huron Mills, Inc.

Rosholt, S. D.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. has been reorganized, making it strictly co-operative.

Humboldt, S. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. recently put in a new pit and a new pier under the scale.

Wagner, S. D.—R. M. Farrell of Ravinia has taken over the management of the King Grain Co. elevator.

Gettysburg, S. D.—The Gettysburg Milling Co. has installed a No. 56½D Kelly Duplex Corn Cutter and Grader.

Pierpont, S. D.—A 10-ton scale has been installed at the Pacific Grain Co. elevator to replace the old 6-ton scale.

Vale, S. D.—The Tri-State Milling Co. has reopened the local elevator, which has been closed for the past two years.

Tripp, S. D.—Walter Fritag has been made manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co., succeeding Leo Oberembt, resigned.

Clark, S. D.—Lightning entered the elevator of F. C. & H. C. Wyman on the power wires, July 23. Damage was not great.

Mobridge, S. D.—The old Farmers Elevator on the Milwaukee tracks has been reopened by A. H. Brown after being closed since 1935.

Fairfax, S. D.—F. H. Weiblehaus, formerly manager of the Gregory Farmers elevator, is new manager of the local Farmers elevator.—A. G. T.

Geddes, S. D.—The Co-operative Elvtr. Co. stockholders recently voted to liquidate the farm the company has been operating for the past few years.

Doland, S. D.—C. O. Distad, for the last year manager of the Farmers Union Elevator at Watson, Minn., is new manager of the local Farmers Elevator.

Mayland, S. D.—F. H. Peavey & Co., formerly the National Atlas Elvtr. Co., has assumed control of all the elevators at this point. Lloyd Stoa will be the manager.

McLaughlin, S. D.—A flour and feed house, 20x32 ft. adjoining the W. E. Kurle Elevator has been completed. Mr. Kurle plans to handle a complete line of flour and feed.

Lennox, S. D.—The King Grain Co. elevator on the Great Northern has been opened again, with Henry Jacobs in charge. This property was purchased last fall from Western Terminal.

Hetland, S. D.—George P. Sexauer & Son bot the Atwood-Larson Co. elevator, operated last year by the Eastberg Elvtr. Co., and is repairing and painting it. Grain, seeds, fuel and feeds will be handled. Francis Leonard, from Pierre, S. D., is local manager.

Watertown, S. D.—The Watertown Co-operative Elvtr. Ass'n has been opened for business in the building formerly occupied by the Reese Elvtr. and Chapin Coal Co. A complete elevator business will be operated including grain buying, seeds, feeds, twine and selling. August Zamow is president of the ass'n.

Flandreau, S. D.—The Johnson-Olson Grain Co. has purchased the Fleischman Malting Co. elevator. D. M. Satterlee, long connected with the local plant, will be retained as manager. J. M. Bennett and Lee J. Baldwin, long associated with the Fleischman Malting Co. here, have been released from employment with the company thru the sale.

SOUTHEAST

Culpeper, Va.—An 18,000-bu elevator is nearing completion at the Farm Buro on Wausau Place. It is of steel construction and equipped

with modern appliances for handling and conditioning grain. Gordon Willis is manager.

Harrisonburg, Va.—Rockingham Feed, Inc., of which George H. Aldhizer is president, has changed its name to Rocco Feeds, Inc., and increased its maximum authorized capital stock from \$50,000 to \$100,000, according to an amendment to its charter filed with the Virginia Corporation Commission.

Clewiston, Fla.—Jay W. Moran, general manager of the United States Sugar Corp., announced the company's new dehydrating and feed mixing mill has started operations, producing an excellent grade of dehydrated forage cattle feed. The new dehydrating mill and plant will be operated independently of the sugar house and is planned to be a year 'round activity.

TENNESSEE

Memphis, Tenn.—L. B. Lovitt of L. B. Lovitt & Co. was elected president of the Memphis Merchants Exchange Clearing Ass'n on July 16 for the ninth consecutive year.

Mountain City, Tenn.—The Mountain City Mills is carrying out an expansion program in its hard wheat flour division that will increase the capacity of the plant 1,000 bbls. a day.

Winchester, Tenn.—The Winchester Milling Co. plant, owned by Hence Winton, including 1,900 bus. of wheat, 1,000 bus. of corn, 900 bus. of meal, was destroyed by fire Aug. 3. Partial insurance.

Knoxville, Tenn.—Richard P. Johnson, chairman of the board of J. Allen Smith & Co., died July 4. He was a director of the Millers National Federation and of the National Soft Wheat Millers Ass'n. During the N.R.A. period he was a member of the milling code authority.

TEXAS

Pittsburg, Tex.—The Hess Grain & Grocery Co. has been incorporated; capital stock, \$40,000; incorporators, Nannie Kate Hess, G. Edmondson and Didley Taylor, Jr.

Amarillo, Tex.—Kearns Grain & Seed Co. is building a 220,000-bu. addition to its elevator, equipped with a leg, 10-bu. Richardson Scale, conveyor at top and bottom and a power shovel.

Dallas, Tex.—Fire, believed to have been caused by spontaneous combustion of green hay destroyed between 6,000 and 7,000 bales of various kinds of hay and a corrugated iron barn at the W. J. Lawther Feed Mills Aug. 2.

Fort Worth, Tex.—Tom West of the Stubbs Young Grain & Feed Co., recently underwent an operation for the removal of an eye. Mr. West has been in the grain business here for many years and is widely known among the grain trade of the state.

Plainview, Tex.—The Wes-Tex Grain & Milling Co. mill and feed grinding equipment were damaged by fire early July 12 when lightning struck a power line and followed it into the building, setting it ablaze. Ben Smith is manager of the mill.

Raymondville, Tex.—The Co-operative Farmer elevator and mill, under construction here, is expected to be ready for operation Sept. 1. It will be a double unit mill and will press oil from cotton seed, make cotton seed cake and meal, grind and mix all grains and dry feed and press soybeans.

Pilot Point, Tex.—W. A. Upchurch, 85, grain dealer and resident of Texas for 50 years, died of a heart ailment recently. For many years Mr. Upchurch operated his own grain and cotton buying business in this district, later being employed by C. F. Witherspoon of Denton, grain dealer.

Fort Worth, Tex.—The Transit Grain & Commission Co. recently installed a 30-ton, 40 ft. platform scale and a new truck lift. Leo Potishman, president of the grain concern, stated \$75,000 has been spent in making Transit's plant the most complete country grain elevator in Texas. He said "while we do not expect any 30-ton loads of grain to arrive by truck this year or next, we are ready now for expected changes in Texas laws which will permit loads of that size to reach us over the many Texas highways that converge on Texas' biggest grain market."

Yoakum, Tex.—The Yoakum Gin & Feed Co., has changed its name from Shiner Gin & Mill Co.

Plainview, Tex.—Albert G. Hinn, 59, chairman of the board of the Harvest Queen Mill & Elvtr. Co., died July 19, in the hospital at Temple, Tex., after a long illness of a heart ailment. Mr. Hinn had been active in the mill and elevator business of west Texas since 1910 when he and his father purchased a small mill and elevator. They continued to operate that property until the structure burned in 1926, and was then replaced by the present plant. The mill is of reinforced concrete with elevator capacity of 1,000,000 bus. In recent years active management of the business has been by H. G. Stinnett, president of the company, and two sons, Harold Hinn, treasurer of the firm, and Robert Hinn. His father, Chris Hinn, died of a heart attack while helping on the structure of the present mill in 1926.

UTAH

Salt Lake, Utah.—Charges that 37 Utah feed dealers sold sub-standard mixed live stock feeds during June were coupled July 19 with a threat of prosecution of the law violators by David F. Smith, state commissioner of agriculture. He reported to the State Board of Agriculture that 71 samples of feeds were shown under chemical analysis to be sub-standard; 181 other samples passed inspection.

WISCONSIN

Spooner, Wis.—The Co-operative Warehouse is installing a new feed grinder with motor.

Frederic, Wis.—Harland Larson, formerly of Nye, is new manager of the Farmers Co-operative mill.

Nye, Wis.—Ralph Dombrock has succeeded Harland Larson as manager of the Northern Supply Co. mill.

Hayward, Wis.—Doughboy Mills, Inc., are planning the erection of a new mill replacing one destroyed by fire.—H.C.B.

Boyd, Wis.—The state has approved the general plans for the erection of a warehouse here by the Boyd Milling Co.—H. C. B.

Stanley, Wis.—The Northwest Distributing Co., Abbotsford, Wis., has opened a wholesale and retail flour and feed branch here.—H. C. B.

Sturgeon Bay, Wis.—Francis J. Glesner, who is in the grain and feed business here with his brother, Ernest, was married July 17 to Miss Charlotte Schultz.—H.C.B.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The rate of interest for the month of August, 1940, has been determined by the Finance Com'te of the Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange at 5 per cent.

Wautoma, Wis.—Otto J. Melcher, 66, pioneer grain merchant, died July 22. Mr. Melcher entered the grain business here in 1907 and later operated branches in Almond and Wild Rose.—H. C. B.

Osceola, Wis.—The large Osceola elevator, owned by the Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., has been opened by the Commander Elvtr. Co., subsidiary of Archer-Daniels. A general elevator and feed milling will be conducted.

Genesee Depot, Wis.—Charles H. Fintel, 78, for nearly 50 years a grain, feed and coal dealer here, died Aug. 2 following a heart attack. He operated the business established by his father, the late Peter S. Fintel.

Blanchardville, Wis.—The Erickson Feed Co. has razed the old wooden warehouse south of the tracks and erected a spacious, modern structure on the site. A new hammer-mill has been installed at the main plant.

Fennimore, Wis.—The new building, built for the Fennimore Roller Mills to replace the structure ruined by fire recently, is nearly complete. New and reconditioned machinery is being installed and a complete service of feed mixing and milling will be offered. Will Zimmerman has disposed of his interest in the mill to his partner, George Stitzer, and hereafter will devote his entire time to his mill at Joscobel. Mr. Stitzer will retain the name of Fennimore Roller Mills.

Field Seeds

El Paso, Ill.—Lester Pfister has bought of E. W. Doubet of Hanna City an inbred hybrid corn for \$20,000.

Melrose, Mass.—James S. Casey, (73) local seedsman, passed away July 16 following a long illness.

Reading, Pa.—Augustus W. Masser, (78) seedsman who retired from business here a few years ago, passed away July 17.

Fort Worth, Tex.—A Texas bred hybrid seed corn is expected to be made available to growers on a large scale next year.

Twin Falls, Ida.—J. A. Cederquist has purchased the interests of his partner and is now sole owner of Globe Seed & Feed Co.

Waupaca, Wis.—William Feathers has leased a warehouse from A. Sturm & Son, and is entering the seed and farm produce business.

Greene, N. Y.—Frederick E. Webb, 44 years with the Page Seed Co., has retired due to ill health, tho retaining a directorship in the company.

Miami, Fla.—Denning Seed Co. has been incorporated by L. K. Denning, George Holcomb, and G. C. Fowler, with 50 shares of no par value stock.

Oregon City, Ore.—H. L. Crawford, of the C. & B. Feed & Seed Store, has retired, and the business is being continued by his partner, L. F. Buck.

Belle Plaine, Ia.—Funk Bros. Seed Co., of Bloomington, Ill., has leased the Palmer Bros. Foundry here and will use it for a seed storage warehouse.

Colfax, Wash.—J. T. LaFollette is building a new seed warehouse 30 ft. wide and 56 ft. long, and covered with corrugated iron. A seed cleaner is part of the machinery.

Monmouth, Ore.—Monmouth Co-operative Creamery & Warehouse has installed a new seed cleaner in its local plant; plans installation of another in its Independence plant.

Madison, Wis.—The Wisconsin Seed Dealers Ass'n will hold its annual summer meeting at the Park Hotel, Aug. 27. E. J. DeBroux, ass'n president, invites all interested seedsmen.

Montgomery City, Mo.—The Producers Grain Co. have just completed a new seed cleaning warehouse. This is a frame, iron clad building located about 90' ft. south of the office building.—H. M. A.

Columbus, Wis.—L. J. Kaasa has purchased the Leonard Seed Co. properties here, which he has operated under lease for the last year. One of the two buildings will be used to handle hybrid seed corn.

Portland, Ore.—The field pea and vetch deal this year has one advantage for the farmers, who are now harvesting a record-breaking crop. The farmers know exactly what they are going to receive for their crop, before the harvest.—F. K. H.

Stillwater, Okla.—W. C. Whetsell, former assistant to Frederic T. Dines, has taken the latter's place as director of the Oklahoma Wheat Improvement program. Mr. Dines has moved to Amarillo, to assume charge of a wheat improvement program in Texas.

Evansville, Ind.—A fleet of eleven portable seed cleaners is ready to take to the road to clean and treat a quarter of million bushels of seed wheat in wheat improvement territory of the lower Wabash river, according to C. E. Skiver, Purdue wheat specialist.—W. B. C.

Milford, Ill.—Crow's Hybrid Corn Co. has under construction a modern, fire proof, office building just north of its foundation seed house. The two-story structure has a full basement, a large vault, and a conference room in addition to the general offices.

Hayward, Cal.—The 50x220 ft. property of the Soares Egg Packing Co., which is over half covered with a warehouse, has been bought by Glenn E. Bangs of the Pacific Crossman Seed Co. A part of the warehouse is being remodeled for cleaning and handling seeds.

Paulding, O.—Paulding Equity Exchange Co. has built a new seed cleaning house at the rear of its grain elevator. The 18x34 ft. structure is fitted with a modern seed cleaner, and has capacity for cleaning from 20 to 30 bus. of field seeds per hour; from 100 to 120 bus. of grains per hour.

Red Oak, Ia.—The Henry Field Seed Co. has leased the hybrid seed corn drying and processing plant formerly operated by the Michael-Leonard Seed Co. With prospects for 40,000 bus. of hybrid seed corn this fall, the company plans to process half of the crop at Shenandoah, and half at Red Oak.

Tifton, Ga.—A Regional Grassland Conference was held here July 25-26, by agricultural leaders from 12 southern states and the U.S.D.A. Anticipated is a gradual shift in the agriculture of the south to include more grasses in rotation programs. Several new grasses were on display for the visitors.

Bonaparte, Ia.—Ray C. Randell of Keosauqua and Earl A. Langfitt have purchased the interest in the Iowa-Missouri Hybrid Corn Co. formerly held by Don W. Harris of Bloomfield. The company has an increased acreage of breeding fields in Davis, Van Buren, Keokuk, and Wayne counties in Iowa.

Regional grassland conferences are on the program for land grant colleges, state experiment stations, state extension services and other agencies of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, with the idea of developing breeding work in this important pasture crop, and increasing the feeding value of pastures.

Lincoln, Neb.—Seedsmen from all sections of Nebraska registered at the University of Nebraska College of Agriculture July 23 for the second annual Nebraska seedsmen's 4-day shortcourse. Highlighted were discussions of a proposed Nebraska seed law, seed cleaning and processing, sorghums, and forage grass seeds.

Anamosa, Ia.—The Reid Hybrid Corn Co. has been organized with George G. Waite, pres.; I. C. Musgrove, vice-pres., and J. K. Fowler, sec'y-treas., and has purchased the hybrid seed corn acreage of the National Hybrid Corn Co. Paul N. Smith and Max A. Wortman of the National Hybrid Corn Co. say the National will retain its property here and will continue operations.

Fort Worth, Tex.—Dr. P. C. Mangelsdorf, vice director and agronomist with the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station has been named professor of economic botany and assistant director of the botanical museum at Harvard University, effective Sept. 1. He has been in charge of corn and small grain experiments in Texas since 1927, playing an important part in development of 14 new varieties of corn, wheat, oats and barley, and two combinations of hybrid corn which are expected to best the yields of native Texas varieties of corn by 25% to 40%.

Ames, Ia.—Coe Seed Co. has under construction a new 60x30 ft. reinforced concrete and tile seed warehouse and cleaning plant, with one section two stories high. Machinery to be installed includes a specific gravity separator, a huller and scarifier, Carter disc separator, a mustard seed extractor, a scalper and a seed cleaner.

Winona, Minn.—The Northern Field Seed Co. has a new seed cleaning plant, consisting of a 4-story brick warehouse, a 35,000 bu. elevator, and a cleaning plant with mills housed separate from the elevator and the warehouse. Capacity of the plant is 2½ cars of clover seed per day. The plant will be in operation Sept. 1.

Winchester, Ind.—Saw a sample of medium clover seed, heads pretty near as heavy as wheat heads. We are buying more timothy seed than we have bought for years this early in the season. Farmers had so much hay they left their timothy meadows stand, cutting them for seed. Don't believe they will get very much for it. We are busy cleaning timothy seed. Sweet clover is beginning to move, another thing they didn't cut for hay this year. Most farmers are letting second crop of alfalfa go for seed. We may have an abundance of clover seed in this part of the country, don't care how cheap it gets, that means plenty of it will be sowed and build up our soil.—P. E. Goodrich, Goodrich Bros. Co.

Import Restrictions on Clover Seed Mixture Modified

Mixtures of white and suckling clover seeds may be imported after Aug. 15 under a July 25 order of the Sec'y of Agriculture, according to a Department of Agriculture announcement. The order is in accord with a provision in the Federal Seed Act of Aug. 9, 1939, which permits the Sec'y of Agriculture to make exceptions to that part of the act which declares that any seed containing more than 5% of other kinds of seed of similar appearance is deemed adulterated and importation prohibited.

Because of the difficulty of obtaining suckling clover seed with less than 5% of white clover seed, importation of suckling clover seed was limited. The order removes the import restriction.

South Dakota Seedsmen Meet at Brookings

More than 40 seedsmen and agronomists attended the annual meeting of the South Dakota Seed Dealers Ass'n, at Brookings, July 26, as guests of the agronomy department of South Dakota's college of agriculture.

DR. A. N. HUME, state college agronomist, gave vital statistics on the seed business in South Dakota, which annually totals \$9,000,000,000.

U. J. NORGAARD, extension agronomist, explained the South Dakota seed certification plan, and the manner in which local crop improvement ass'ns improve the quality of seeds planted.

E. L. ERICKSON, assistant agronomist, and seed analyst, discussed germination technique and interpretation.

E. H. EVERSON, state sec'y of agriculture, talked about weeds and seeds, and the importance of clean fields.

ELECTION of officers placed: Richard Burn, Mitchell, president; Ralph Hansmeier, Bristol, vice president, and Sam H. Bober, Newell, sec'y-treasurer.

A picnic luncheon in the college grove was served all delegates thru courtesy of Geo. P. Sexauer & Sons.

THE AFTERNOON was devoted to visits to the college experimental plots, observing work under way with small grains, corn, grasses, and legumes.

Indiana Seedsmen Meet at French Lick

More than 130 delegates from within and without the Hoosier state, gathered at French Lick Springs for the Aug. 2, and 3, convention of the Indiana Wholesale Seed Dealers Ass'n.

The business part of the program opened on the afternoon of the first day. President Charles M. Scott, New Albany, presided over both business sessions, and opened the first with an address in which he said:

President Scott's Address

The seed business is becoming so much more highly specialized today than it was a few years ago, that it is necessary for each of us to analyze his own business and make changes to meet present conditions.

On the one hand we have an increasing overhead. The Wage and Hour Law, Social Security, increasing taxes, new taxes, greater selling costs and an increased cost of refining seed, due to poorer qualities being produced. On the other hand, we find a decrease of sales of seeds in producing sections, an expanding of producing areas, the farmers peddling seeds that we once sold, new areas producing certain seeds that they have never produced in the past and the seedsmen cutting the margin of profit more each year. In addition to all of this, we now have the combine that is threshing every nook and cow pasture which has no doubt doubled the available supply of certain seeds.

If we are to continue operating on the same basis as we have in the past, there is just one answer, less profit at the end of the year or it may be a case of using more red ink.

I suggest: First, that each state should have a very strong organization. Second, that the various state organizations should co-operate in a group. Third, that we pass on to our national organization constructive suggestions and plans that will eventually eliminate some of the evils that now exist. Fourth, that everyone of these organizations should cooperate closely with federal agencies, state seed departments, extension departments and other agricultural agencies. And fifth, that our national organization secure the full time services of an efficient executive secretary who can work and advise with all groups and organizations.

Most of the ills of the seed trade can be cured within our own ranks and within our own organizations. We know that the national organization cannot handle all problems in all states, neither can it handle all those that arise among groups or sections.

We cannot afford to keep firms out of our organization because we think they are demoralizing conditions. Get them into our organizations and sit down around the table in our state meetings where the group is small and get to know them better. After we are acquainted, it will be easy to discuss conditions.

We must work closer with our federal agencies, state seed departments, extension departments, county agricultural agents and retail merchants, if we are going to control the spreading of noxious weeds.

I hope that thru this group meeting you will see the need of a Central States Seedsmen's Ass'n. We have the Pacific States Seedsmen's Ass'n, the Western Seedsmen's Ass'n, the Southern Seedsmen's Ass'n and the New England group. It would appear that in these Central States where such a large quantity of clover and grasses are produced and sold, that a well organized Ass'n would be of benefit to the seed industry as a whole.

Other speakers on the convention program included:

Seed Movement in July

Receipts and shipments of seeds at the various markets during July, compared with July, 1939, in bus., except where otherwise indicated, were:

| | Receipts | | Shipments | |
|-----------------------|----------|---------|-----------|---------|
| | 1940 | 1939 | 1940 | 1939 |
| FLAXSEED | | | | |
| Duluth | 62,985 | 470 | 183,001 | 57,868 |
| Minneapolis | 42,000 | 67,200 | 37,800 | 27,600 |
| Superior | 31,450 | 489 | 86,342 | 61,159 |
| KAFIR AND MILO | | | | |
| Ft. Worth | 58,000 | 76,500 | 73,000 | 84,000 |
| Hutchinson | 1,500 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Kansas City | 36,400 | 22,400 | 55,200 | 74,400 |
| St. Louis | 16,800 | 19,600 | 2,800 | 1,400 |
| CANE SEED | | | | |
| Kansas City | 1,400 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| CLOVER | | | | |
| Chicago, lbs | 57,000 | 81,000 | ..... | ..... |
| TIMOTHY | | | | |
| Chicago, lbs | 80,000 | 167,000 | 120,000 | 232,000 |
| Milwaukee, lbs | ..... | 30,000 | 30,295 | 124,640 |

EARL M. PAGE, St. Louis, with seven recommendations for improving selling conditions in the seed trade.

J. E. VOYLES, New Albany, Ind., on the job of selling seeds, in which he outlined the qualities of a good seed salesman, and the aids that his employers can give him.

C. N. MCINTYRE, president of the Official Seed Analysts, Columbus, O., on the relationship of the seed analyst to the seed trade.

C. C. BARNES, Winchester, Ind., on the advantage to seedsmen of exchanging valuable information each week on weather, crop conditions, business outlook, by means of "circle letters."

M. M. JUSTIN, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Lafayette, Ind., on methods used in developing federal crop reports, and the manner of estimating crops.

J. A. McCARTY, Evansville, Ind., on the effect of combines on the seed business. He reviewed the effect of the combine harvester on the appearance, quality, and germination of seeds.

GENE KRAUS, Fort Wayne, Ind., on an educational program to control the spread of noxious weeds. He outlined methods by which to support the weed seed control movement, urged acquaintance with county agents, exhibits at state fairs, and educational work among the farm boys who will be the farmers of tomorrow. He pointed out that processing of seed is growing more costly year by year and it may become desirable to establish custom cleaning stations to clean seeds for the farmers.

JERRY EAST, an Indiana county agent, believed the job of a seedsmen to be "finding, selecting, classifying, developing, advertising and selling those seeds and plants which are of commercial importance."

DR. L. A. MOORE, of the Illinois Agricultural department, Springfield, distributed copies of the proposed uniform state seed law, which he urged seedsmen to support before the Indiana legislature.

OLIVER C. LEE, Indiana Extension Service, advocated county and sectional meetings of seedsmen with farmers and county agents, and suggested news releases, and radio talks as a means to combat the weed problem.

ENTERTAINMENT was provided both days, with a banquet the evening of the first day, and a golf tournament the afternoon of the second.

New Seed Law in South Carolina

South Carolina's last legislature adopted a new seed law which became effective May 28. The law lists as noxious weeds the seeds of wild onion or garlic, all dodders, corn cockle, cheat or chess, wild oats, Johnson grass, wild mustard, Canada thistle, and black mustard.

Labeling requirements cover percentages of inert matter, of common and noxious weeds, of other seeds, month and year of germination test, name and number of noxious weeds per ounce of seeds.

The new law provides that seed with unreasonably low germination may be ordered withdrawn from sale at the discretion of the state Commissioner of Agriculture.

All seed handlers in the state are required to take out a license. Farmers, except seed breeders and seed farmers, are exempted from this provision and are not required to have the seeds they raise and sell from their farms tested for purity and germination.

Florida Seedsmen Elect Fultz

Over 100 members and guests gathered at the Orange Court Hotel, Orlando, Fla., July 18 and 19, for the annual convention of the Florida Seedmen's Ass'n.

ELECTION of officers at the closing business session placed H. B. Fultz, Miami, president; V. L. Murphy, Tampa, vice-president; H. R. Bingham, Jacksonville, sec'y-treasurer.

Retiring President Will K. Miller presided over the convention sessions. Leading speakers were:

JOE SCHERER, state seed analyst, with an explanation of methods used to compute purity and germination analysis of seeds. He covered such factors as tolerance, standards, weed seed content, and recommended a uniform state seed law.

H. G. HASTINGS, with "My Fifty Years in the Seed Business," a review of the changes that have occurred since he first entered the seed business at Interlachen, Fla.

PHIL S. TAYLOR, supervising inspector for Florida, with an explanation of the purposes and growth of seed certification.

L. N. ALLEN on the Federal Seed Act, urging that all states change their seed laws to conform to the federal law. Mr. Allen is in charge of federal seed law enforcement south of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi.

W. T. NETTLES, Florida extension service chief, who urged seedsmen to know and work with their county agents for the benefit of the farmers.

DR. TOWNSEND of Belle Glade Fla., Experiment Station, with a study on identifying pea and bean diseases, and means of combating them.

A RESOLUTION was adopted vigorously denouncing the practice of some wholesale seedsmen selling seeds direct to farmers, produce shippers, or ass'ns "who themselves plant crops or have the crops grown for them," because this practice "eliminates many of the legitimate retail seedsmen's best customers, or else causes retail seedsmen to reduce their prices to such a point where fair, legitimate profit cannot be made by them."

A COMITE was appointed, charged with the duty of studying the desirability of establishing a scholarship fund at the University of Florida for the study of seed problems.

PRESIDENT-ELECT FULTZ appointed to aid him as an executive com'ite: Stuart Simpson, Will K. Miller, H. R. Manee, and K. E. Nordgren.

ENTERTAINMENT the evening of the

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first day consisted of a banquet, with Phil S. Taylor as the after-dinner speaker.

Uniform Seed Law Available to State Legislators

Since the federal seed law became effective last Feb. 5, many states have set into motion the necessary political forces for adoption of a seed law that would meet the standards set up in the federal law.

Several of the new laws adopted and proposed follow the model established by the federal law. All states have been urged to follow the same general plan in order to eliminate the confusion that results from interstate trade in seeds, which naturally constitute an interstate commodity, when special labeling and packaging requirements must be met.

This confusion is recognized by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. For this reason the Department has drawn a model uniform state seed law for the benefit of state legislators, which meets the requirements of the federal act, yet flexibly fills the requirements of individual states.

W. A. Wheeler, of the Department, regarding the tentative proposed uniform law, says:

The definitions proposed in this suggested law are limited to those which are practically necessary to be included in the law itself. The more important of these are the definitions for agricultural seeds, vegetable seeds, weed seeds and noxious weed seeds. An effort has been made to present these in the simplest form. It is proposed that noxious weeds be divided into primary and secondary noxious weeds in order to classify them better and provide for their treatment according to the degree in which they are noxious.

There are 35 definitions in the Federal Seed Act and the regulations thereunder, some of which should be given either in the state law or the regulations.

Section 3, dealing with prohibition, is divided into two subsections, one relating to the seed itself and the other relating to the acts of persons in connection therewith.

Two strictly new features are incorporated in the section on prohibitions. One is the prohibition against selling or offering for sale agricultural seeds containing any primary noxious weed seeds, subject to tolerances and methods of determination prescribed in the rules and regulations. The other is to make it unlawful for any person to fail to comply with a "stop sale" order.

The proposed uniform state seed law is subject to change up to Aug. 15. Many seedsmen and state and national seed ass'ns have already proposed some changes which are expected to be incorporated in the final draft.

Growing Too Many Varieties of Wheat

By JOHN H. PARKER, director Kansas Wheat Improvement Ass'n

There are 40 named, distinct varieties of winter wheat now grown on Kansas farms. The Kansas Wheat Improvement Ass'n, the Kansas Crop Improvement Ass'n, Kansas State College, and the U. S. Department of Agriculture are agreed that 6 varieties, 4 of hard red winter and 2 of soft red winter, would fill the bill.

We who are interested and engaged in wheat improvement work can with profit take a leaf from the note book of cotton improvement men in the Southwest, California, and the old South, where One Variety Cotton Communities have been organized in which only one variety of cotton is grown, to the great advantage of all concerned. We cannot hope to move, nor would it be desirable, even if possible, all at once from 40 varieties to 1, but we should all work together to reduce the number of wheat varieties grown in Kansas to a few standard sorts that yield well and have other characteristics demanded by farmers and that at the same time satisfy the more and more exacting requirements of the grain trade, the miller, the baker and the ultimate consumers.

In Canada, the Dominion Government exercises strict control over the distribution of new varieties of wheat. In Kansas we may not be ready to submit to such rigid control of wheat varieties, tho in recent years we have been considerably regimented as to wheat acreage, but it is time that we should give serious thought to the question, "How Many Wheat Varieties are Enough," and what steps shall we take to restrict the distribution and planting of new varieties not equal in quality to Turkey Red, "good since 1873."

A com'te on wheat varieties, to include members from Kansas State College, Kansas State Board of Agriculture, U. S. Department of Agriculture, the grain trade and others directly concerned with the Kansas wheat industry, could accomplish much good in an educational way and might avoid the necessity of any legislative control of wheat varieties.

Washington, D. C.—Total wheat and wheat flour stocks in mills on June 30 were 120,022,028 bus., compared with 119,924,982 bus. on the same date in 1939, reports the Bureau of the Census.

Premiums for Better Wheat

Sixty-two milling and grain elevator companies of Kansas, operating in 22 wheatbelt counties, have accepted the suggestion of the Kansas Wheat Improvement Ass'n that they pay a premium of two cents per bushel for Grade A and certified field inspected and approved wheat of Turkey, Kanred and Tenmarq varieties. The Grade A wheat is certified by the Kansas Wheat Improvement Ass'n and the certified wheat by the Kansas Crop Improvement Ass'n, both operating in cooperation with Kansas State College.

The premium price plan is a part of the statewide campaign of the Kansas Wheat Improvement Ass'n, which is supported by voluntary contributions of Kansas citizens interested in maintaining the reputation of Kansas grown wheat, to encourage growers to plant seed of approved varieties and discontinue seeding such wheats as Chiefkan. Bakers everywhere in the country avoid buying flour milled from Chiefkan because it produces a small and unsatisfactory loaf of bread.

Seedsmen Study Seeds in Colorado

A feature of the first annual seedsmen's short course to be offered by the Colorado State College of Agriculture was a tour of the grain, grass, and alfalfa trials being run in experimental fields at Fort Collins. More than 25 Colorado seedsmen, members of the Colorado Seedsmen's Ass'n, gathered at the college July 12 for their one day of lessons on new things in seeds.

Subjects covered during the day included identification of noxious weeds, their harmful effects and means of control, under R. H. Tucker; identification of noxious weed seeds in examining seed samples, under Anna M. Lute; seed-borne diseases in crops and means of control, under Dr. L. W. Durrell; insecticides and their use, under S. C. McCampbell, Leslie Daniels, and John Hoerner.

Bristow Adams, of Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., was the speaker at the evening dinner, giving his conception of the probable effect of Europe's war on American agriculture.

Texas Creates Wheat Improvement Ass'n

Texas has joined the states of Nebraska, Kansas, and Oklahoma in a strong program for the improvement of wheat qualities by forming a Texas Wheat Improvement Ass'n.

President of the new organization is Jack P. Burrus, Dallas. J. J. Fite, Amarillo, is chairman of the ass'n's wheat improvement com'te.

Frederic T. Dines, former director of the Oklahoma Wheat Improvement Program, has been appointed director of the Texas organization. He opened offices in Amarillo on Aug. 1.

Members of the wheat improvement com'te besides Chairman Fite are J. C. Crouch, Dallas; K. K. Smith, Fort Worth; D. S. Donovan, Dallas, and Martin Giesecke, San Antonio. The com'te has issued preliminary lists of certified and non-certified seed sources, and will urge farmers to sow seed wheat of approved varieties.

New Seed Trade Marks

BIG TEN is trade mark No. 429,168, filed by Lloyd H. Bohanon, doing business as Big Ten Seed Co., Minneapolis, Minn., assignor to General Mills, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn., for hybrid seed corn.

KEM-FEE TREATED, in oriental, stenciled letters, is trade mark No. 422,465, filed by Co-operative Grange League Federation Exchange, Inc., Ithaca, N. Y., for field seed, vegetable seed, and flower seed.



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Feedstuffs

New Oats are considered a well-balanced food, when hulled or ground for little pigs.

Washington, D. C.—The 1940 lamb crop was the largest on record. Estimated at 32,729,000 head, the crop was 3% larger than in 1939.—U. S. D. A.

Moving one ton of feed one mile in the Pacific Northwest costs 10c, according to a survey by the Pacific Northwest Feed Ass'n, which shows a cartage cost of \$1.22 per ton for trucks owned by feed dealers.

Chicago, Ill.—National Dog Week will be celebrated Sept. 22-28, announces Richard C. Allen, executive sec'y of the National Dog Food Mfrs. Ass'n, who will supply posters, and stickers to anyone free of charge.

Lexington, Ky.—The University of Kentucky has announced its annual nutrition school will be held Aug. 29-30 at the college. Dr. L. C. Norris, head of Cornell University's poultry department, will be a guest speaker.

North Carolina farmers last season produced 11,000 acres of barley with the average yield at 20 bus. per acre. Indications point to an increase of approximately 1,000 acres above 1939. D. S. Coltrane, Assistant Commissioner of Agriculture, has encouraged North Carolina feed manufacturers to "substitute barley for similar materials" in feeds. His purpose is to create an outlet for North Carolina feed barley.

Imports and Exports of Feeds

Imports and exports of feedstuffs during May, and for 5 months ending May, 1940, and 1939, as reported by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, were as follows, in tons of 2,240 lbs., except where noted otherwise:

| | IMPORTS | | | |
|------------------|------------|-----------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| | May 1940 | May 1939 | 5 mos ending May 1940 | 5 mos ending May 1939 |
| Hay* | 5,447 | 2,841 | 37,057 | 21,189 |
| Coconut cake† | 12,428,371 | 8,844,248 | 58,903,368 | 47,306,401 |
| Soybean cake† | 5,664,709 | 2,911,307 | 13,706,049 | 12,004,237 |
| Cottonseed cake† | 4,245,397 | 279,120 | 17,389,429 | 6,377,811 |
| Linseed cake† | 890,000 | 1,716,000 | 2,396,000 | 6,821,066 |
| All other cake† | 2,735,250 | 2,898,262 | 9,188,400 | 10,188,750 |
| Wheat fds.* | 41,981 | 50,737 | 180,609 | 146,959 |
| Beet pulp* | 22 | 1,001 | 1,038 | 7,150 |
| Tankage | 2,098 | 6,955 | 13,094 | 23,630 |
| Fish-scrap | 3,336 | 4,885 | 28,403 | 26,812 |

| | EXPORTS | | | |
|----------------------------|----------|----------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| | May 1940 | May 1939 | 5 mos ending May 1940 | 5 mos ending May 1939 |
| Hay | 339 | 306 | 1,915 | 1,519 |
| Cottonseed cake | .... | .... | 31 | 1 |
| Linseed cake | 9,000 | 17,374 | 83,267 | 105,296 |
| Other oil cake | .... | 300 | 1,200 | 2,372 |
| Cottonseed meal | 46 | 72 | 538 | 1,403 |
| Linseed meal | 615 | 862 | 2,440 | 4,197 |
| Babassu cake-meal | .... | .... | 368 | 102 |
| Soybean oil cake-meal | 2,957 | 1,578 | 29,268 | 14,706 |
| Other oil meal cake | 43 | 634 | 9,783 | 2,547 |
| Fish meal | 1 | 40 | 164 | 127 |
| Mxd. dairy & poultry fds. | 895 | 932 | 4,125 | 4,166 |
| Oyster shells | 595 | 4,105 | 8,621 | 20,427 |
| Other prepared & mxd. fds. | 218 | 271 | 1,304 | 1,287 |
| Other feed bran | 501 | 1,970 | 7,998 | 9,545 |
| Kafir, milo (bus.) | .... | 404 | 1,105 | 416 |

*2,000 lb. ton. †Pounds.

Washington, D. C.—More than 116,000 tons of poison bait, involving use of 58,000 tons of mill run bran, were made available for fighting grasshoppers, according to Lee A. Strong, chief of the bureau of entomology and plant quarantine, U. S. D. A.

Amherst, Mass.—Over 50 feed manufacturers and feed dealers attended the conference July 24-25, held in conjunction with the 22nd annual Farm & Home Week, at Massachusetts State College. Dr. R. T. Parkhurst of the college's poultry department, arranged the conference, and provided speakers on animal and poultry nutrition.

Washington, D. C.—Flaxseed crushings produced 117,070 tons of linseed meal, and 128,383,018 lbs. linseed oil in 27 reporting mills during the quarter ending June 30, 1940, reports Director of the Census, William L. Austin. These figures compare with 109,494 tons of linseed meal, and 124,822,694 lbs. of oil during the corresponding quarter in 1939.

Jamestown, N. Y.—The Mutual Millers & Feed Dealers Ass'n will hold its 25th convention in the Hotel Jamestown Sept. 5, announce President Grover Town, Forestville, and Sec'y Lewis H. Abbott, Hamburg. A business session will be held during the morning. A noon luncheon will be addressed by a prominent speaker. The afternoon will be devoted to a trade quiz program and a golf tournament. In the evening there will be a banquet and an after dinner speaker.

Washington, D. C.—Members of the San Pedro (Cal.) Fish Exchange and Southern California Wholesale Fish Dealers Ass'n are accused by the Federal Trade Commission of holding a monopoly on certain varieties of fish and sea products. A group of these wholesalers and brokers have been ordered to cease entering into agreements and combinations in restraint of trade, and paying or receiving illegal brokerage fees in violation of the Robinson-Patman Act.

George Moffett, president of Corn Products Refining Co., has been appointed director of food, in Knudsen's production division, concerned with special food requirements for armed forces.

Only 50,000,000 bus. of corn as corn meal, corn flour and hominy grits for table use are being consumed annually, reports the U.S.D.A. A quarter century ago more than 200,000,000 bus. of corn were used for these products annually.

Soybean Oil Meal—Up-to-Date

By DR. R. M. BETHKE, Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, before Second Nutrition Conference for Veterinarians.

Considerable attention has been given to the fat content of the grain ration of dairy cattle because Maynard and associates of Cornell reported a few years ago that milk production was decreased when cows were fed rations low in fat. More recently Cornell investigators found that cows fed a concentrate mixture containing 5.27 to 6.33 per cent fat produced 2.55 per cent more fat-corrected milk than the same cows fed similar concentrate mixtures containing 3.09 to 3.35 per cent fat.

Huffman and associates of Michigan also reported recently the results of a short-time reversal experiment in which they compared a high fat and low fat ration. The addition of soybean oil to the basal ration low in fat resulted in an increase in milk production.

These findings raise the question: what about the comparative value of soybean oil meals of different fat contents (expeller and solvent) for dairy cattle? Last year Dr. Huffman, who appeared on this program, stated, "We believe that the solvent meal is perfectly satisfactory as a supplement to home-grown feeds, provided corn and oats make up a large part of the grain mixture." In my estimation, further long-time experimental work is needed before we will have all the answers to the "fat problem" in dairy cattle feeding. Until we obtain that answer, it occurs to me that the dairyman in the corn belt can assure himself of adequate fat in his dairy ration by the judicious use of corn and oats mixed with vegetable protein concentrates, including either expeller or solvent soybean oil meals.

Soybean oil meals are lacking in certain minerals, especially calcium and to a certain extent phosphorus. For this reason, particular attention needs to be paid to mineral additions when liberal amounts of soybean oil meals are used in poultry and hog rations. Like other protein concentrates, soybean oil meals are deficient in certain vitamins, which fact must be taken into consideration in their use in poultry rations.

New products, no matter how good they might be, usually are credited with certain "ill effects" of "false rumors." Soybean oil meals are no exception. Ketosis in cattle has been ascribed as being due to soybean oil meal feeding. Ketosis has been observed in cattle where soybean oil meals or soybean products have never been used. Likewise, we frequently hear statements that soybean oil meals cause "soft pork" or poor quality beef. These statements are not supported by facts. Occasionally we hear it said that the use of soybean oil meal in a breeder ration causes decreased hatchability of the eggs. The facts are that excellent hatchability has been obtained on rations containing soybean oil meal.

Research work in general has shown that

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properly processed soybean oil meal is a good feed for all classes of livestock and poultry and that its judicious use is attended with good, economical production.

Corn Proteins Need Supplements

The need for supplementary feeds when feeding corn to livestock is explained in studies by F. A. Csonka of the U. S. Department of Agriculture in the *Journal of Agricultural Research*.

He points out that none of the indispensable amino acids are missing entirely from whole corn flour, and that all of these amino acids are equally well distributed in both white and yellow corn.

But tryptophan and lysine are present at a low level in the corn kernel, when the corn kernel is compared with casein. This deficiency makes necessary the feeding of supplementary protein feeds for healthy animal growth.

California Feed Regulations Made More Rigid

W. B. Parker, director of the California Department of Agriculture, promulgated revised regulations, standards and definitions covering the manufacture and sale of commercial feeding stuffs, which became effective July 1.

One new regulation prohibits sale of feeding stuffs containing harmful substances. The only harmful substance found by inspectors for the department is sharp pieces of metal, such as nails, pieces of wire, ear tags, etc., which are particularly harmful in dairy and cattle feeds. When such substances are found the Department insists upon their elimination.

Another regulation prohibits use in mixing feeds of fire or water damaged ingredients salvaged by insurance companies and offered at a reduced price. Fire or water damaged ingredients must be plainly labeled as such and can be sold to feeders only if unmixed with other materials.

A clause added to the regulations provides that listing of ingredients on labels must be in the decreasing order of the amounts present. Its purpose is to eliminate placing of an ingredient at the head of the list when only a small amount is present.

A 12% moisture basis has been established as standard for bags of steamed rolled barley. This means that a 75-lb. bag of rolled barley must be packed with sufficient excess weight so that, if the rolled barley contained 12% moisture, the net weight would be 75 lbs. If the rolled barley contains 15% moisture when packed, which is normal, 77¼ lbs. net would have to be packed in a 75 lb bag. This regulation is to place the calculation of the net weight of rolled, sacked barley, on an equitable basis for all concerned.

The standards and definitions on barley products have been changed. Products labeled simply ground barley or rolled barley must contain no more than 7% crude fiber. When the fiber content runs up to 9% the labels must show light barley or ground light barley. Barley products containing between 9.1 and 11% crude fiber are classed as "Ground Barley with Screenings."

The California Department of Agriculture had registered 5,125 feed concerns during its fiscal year, ending June 30. During June there were 700 inspection samples of feeding stuffs tested by the department's feed laboratory, with 473 found conforming to their guarantees, and 227 found deficient in some respect. Major violations of California's feed law were found in 73 of the discrepancies in analysis, and 36 major violations were found in labeling.

Cornell Nutrition School Oct. 17-19

The fourth Cornell Nutrition School for feed manufacturers and distributors will be held on Oct. 17, 18 and 19, at Ithaca, N. Y. The guest speakers for this year will be Dr. Henry W. Titus of the United States Department of Agriculture, and Dr. C. A. Elvehjem of the University of Wisconsin. The school will be conducted as in the past except that arrangements will be made so that the discussions will not conflict with each other. Special visiting hours will be arranged in order that guests may visit the laboratories and especially the new U. S. Plant, Soil and Nutrition Laboratory.

The members of the Com'te in Charge are: Chairman, C. M. McCay of the Nutrition Laboratory, Professors Heuser, Norris and Weaver of the Poultry Department, and Professors Loosli and James D. Burke of the Animal Husbandry Department.

tion of carbohydrates or carbo-hydrate-forming food. Corn and oats are examples of feeds rich in carbohydrates. An inadequate consumption of carbohydrates may result from:

1. Too small a feed allowance, especially of grain, for the pounds of milk produced. This seems to be the cause in the great majority of cases.

2. Too rapid and too great a reduction in the concentrates of the ration fed during the last

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Feeding Prevents Acetonemia in Dairy Cows

By DR. JESSE SAMPSON, Laboratory of Animal Pathology and Hygiene, University of Illinois, before Second Nutrition Conference for Veterinarians.

Acetonemia, or ketosis, occurs primarily in cows that belong to the dairy type. Cows of all ages and of all breeds are susceptible and may suffer repeated attacks. The disorder may develop during the latter part of pregnancy, but is observed most often any time during the first to the sixth week after calving. The highest producing cows are most likely to develop the malady; hence, it is usually the more valuable animals in the herd that are affected.

CAUSE: Acetonemia is not communicable. The direct cause is believed to be a disturbance of the carbohydrate-fat metabolism within the body and indirectly to an inadequate consump-

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few weeks of pregnancy and the first week after calving.

PREVENTION: Some cows apparently develop ketosis more readily than others. These animals must be given more feed, preferably in the form of concentrates, than is prescribed by rule of thumb feeding practices if they are to escape an attack of acetoneemia. Cows that are known to have had attacks of ketosis can be fed advantageously the usual ration of roughage and grain and in addition from 2 to 4 pounds daily of an inexpensive grade of corn sugar (dextrose) or ordinary black strap molasses during the last few weeks of pregnancy and the first three to six weeks of the lactation period. It is usually not a difficult task to induce cows to consume either of these supplements if the increase in the amount fed is not made too abruptly.

New Feed Trade Marks

A WINKING dog's head is trade mark No. 424,153, filed by Albers Bros. Milling Co., Portland, Ore., for dog food.

SUREHATCH against a blue background is trade mark No. 431,528, filed by General Mills, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn., for poultry food.

GIBBONS MASTER on a diagonally striped background is trade mark No. 422,509, filed by J. T. Gibbons, Inc., New Orleans, La., for poultry feed.

CM, drawn together after the fashion of a monogram, is trade mark No. 417,712, filed by Ralston Purina Co., St. Louis, Mo., for poultry and stock feed, including dairy feed.

A STRUTTING turkey gobbler is represented in a line drawing in trade mark No. 430,568, filed by Standard Milling Co., New York, N. Y., for wheat flour, bran, wheat flour middlings and wheat screenings, brown shorts and wheat screenings, wheat fancy white middlings, gray shorts and wheat screenings, wheat mixed feed and wheat screenings.

Feed Prices

The following table shows the closing bid price each week for **October** futures of standard bran and gray shorts, cottonseed meal and spot No. 1 fine ground alfalfa meal, in dollars per ton, and No. 2 yellow corn and No. 2 yellow soybeans in cents per bushel:

| | Minneapolis Spot | | Kansas City | |
|--------------|------------------|---------|-----------------|--------|
| | Bran | Midds | Bran | Shorts |
| June 1..... | 18.50 | 21.00 | 14.50 | 17.00 |
| June 8..... | 17.00 | 19.75 | 14.00 | 17.25 |
| June 15..... | 17.25 | 20.50 | 13.75 | 17.15 |
| June 22..... | 17.50 | 22.00 | 13.95 | 17.40 |
| June 29..... | 17.00 | 22.00 | 13.75 | 16.85 |
| July 6..... | 16.00 | 20.50 | 14.00 | 17.10 |
| July 13..... | 17.50 | 21.50 | 14.00 | 17.45 |
| July 20..... | 20.50 | 22.50 | 14.40 | 18.00 |
| July 27..... | 20.50 | 22.00 | 14.75 | 17.85 |
| Aug. 3..... | 18.00 | 19.00 | 14.45 | 17.68 |
| Aug. 10..... | 17.50 | 17.50 | 14.75 | 17.50 |
| | *St. Louis | | Chicago Decatur | |
| | Bran | Shorts | Soybeans | Meal |
| June 1..... | 17.50 | 20.00 | 85½ | 22.00 |
| June 8..... | 17.00 | 19.00 | 81 | 22.00 |
| June 15..... | 16.95 | 19.10 | 81 | 21.00 |
| June 22..... | 17.15 | 19.50 | 81½ | 18.00 |
| June 29..... | 17.00 | 18.75 | 78½ | 18.00 |
| July 6..... | 17.00 | 18.80 | 81¾ | 17.50 |
| July 13..... | 17.25 | 19.25 | 82 | 18.50 |
| July 20..... | 17.60 | 20.00 | 84½ | 18.50 |
| July 27..... | 18.00 | 20.00 | 79¾ | 19.00 |
| Aug. 3..... | 17.30 | 19.50 | 79½ | 19.00 |
| Aug. 10..... | 17.75 | 19.50 | 74½ | 19.00 |
| | Cottonseed Meal | | Kansas City | |
| | Ft. Worth | Memphis | Alfalfa | Corn |
| June 1..... | 37.00 | 20.35 | 21.00 | 65½ |
| June 8..... | 35.00 | 20.50 | 20.00 | 66¾ |
| June 15..... | 35.00 | 20.30 | 20.00 | 65¾ |
| June 22..... | 33.00 | 20.25 | 19.50 | 66 |
| June 29..... | 33.00 | 19.65 | 19.50 | 64½ |
| July 6..... | 31.00 | 20.00 | 19.00 | 64 |
| July 13..... | 30.00 | 20.55 | 19.25 | 65 |
| July 20..... | 30.00 | 20.60 | 19.25 | 65 |
| July 27..... | 30.00 | 20.85 | 19.75 | 65 |
| Aug. 3..... | 30.00 | 20.50 | 19.50 | 64 |
| Aug. 10..... | 30.00 | 20.50 | 19.50 | 66½ |

*St. Louis bran basis Chicago delivery; shorts St. Louis delivery.

Feeds Do Not Affect Meat Quality

By H. J. GRAMLICH, Sec'y, American Short-horn Breeders' Ass'n, Chicago, Ill., before Second Nutrition Conference for Veterinarians.

Work at the Nebraska and other experiment stations consistently has tended to show that top quality beef can be produced by the use of feeds other than corn.

Barley, the grain sorghums, black strap molasses, dried beet pulp, various protein supplements and a number of other feeds have all aided in producing desirable colored meat of sufficient quality to grade at the top. It is preposterous to say that molasses will cause dark colored beef. It is likewise erroneous to say that dried beet pulp will do this. As a matter of fact, many of the fine cattle which week after week continue to top the markets are fed on these two feeds.

It likewise is wrong to hold a grudge against any one of the other feeds mentioned. Apparently protein supplements play a very minor part in the quality of beef produced. Soybean meal, cottonseed meal, and linseed meal are interchangeable in the ration of fattening animals. Mixtures of the three undoubtedly contain advantages over any one of the three fed alone.

Feedstuffs Movement in July

Receipts and shipments of millfeeds at the various markets during July, compared with July, 1939, in tons, were:

| | Receipts | | Shipments | |
|------------------|----------|--------|-----------|--------|
| | 1940 | 1939 | 1940 | 1939 |
| Baltimore | 3,538 | 4,164 | ... | ... |
| Boston | 40 | 459 | ... | 20 |
| Chicago | 9,242 | 11,172 | 45,571 | 33,150 |
| Kansas City | 4,125 | 4,700 | 19,950 | 25,125 |
| Milwaukee | 160 | 70 | 11,600 | 7,580 |
| Minneapolis .. | ... | ... | 27,700 | 27,500 |
| Peoria | 7,340 | 7,340 | 14,280 | 9,520 |

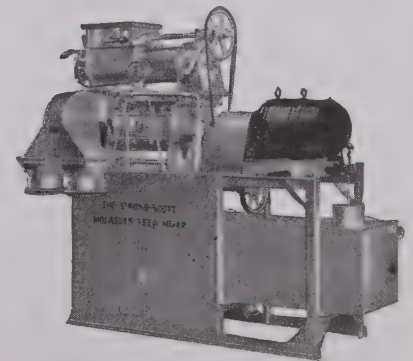
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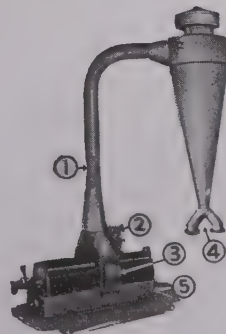
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Poultry Feeds and Feeding

St. Louis, Mo.—The International Baby Chick Ass'n's annual convention July 22-25 attracted 5,361 registered visitors, only 16 short of establishing a new convention record.

McAlisterville, Pa.—Roy T. Ehrenzeller, trading as Maple Lawn Poultry Farm and Maple Lawn Hatchery, has been ordered by the Federal Trade Commission to discontinue misrepresentations in the sale of baby chicks.

A 32% decline in turkey prices has followed a 120% increase in turkey production during the last 10 years, because public consumption of turkeys during the same decade increased only 80%, according to Herbert Beyers, of Salt Lake City, sec'y of the Northwest Turkey Growers Ass'n.

Ithaca, N. Y.—Many poultrymen joined the New York State poultry tour to New Jersey Aug. 5, 6, 7, and 8. The 825 mile trip from Oswego and Ithaca was made by private cars, included visits to leading poultry farms, and dressing and killing plants in New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey.

Poultry Men Organize

The National Egg & Poultry Board was organized at St. Louis, Mo. during the annual convention of the International Baby Chick Ass'n. Its purpose is to carry out an all-industry program to promote consumption of eggs and poultry.

Carotene High in Green Soybeans in Alabama

Most varieties of soybeans are very good sources of carotene when in the green stage, according to studies by W. C. Sherman and W. D. Salmon at the Alabama Experiment Station, altho they found the variety range was wide—from 212 gamma per 100 gm. for Higan to 705 gamma for Tanloxi. There was no apparent relationship between size and carotene content, but a close correlation between intensity of green coloration and carotene content. Fresh cowpeas had a very much lower and more uniform content of carotene, ranging from 140 gamma per 100 gm. for Dixie Queen to 231 gamma per 100 gm. for Lady pea and Virginia blackeye.

Considerable destruction of carotene took place during the maturing process with all varieties of both soybeans and cowpeas. Altho the results for the same varieties during two seasons were not in absolute agreement, they fell within the same general range. The length of time the seed pods were allowed to stay in the field had a marked effect on carotene content, the losses on excess ripening amounting in some instances to over 50 per cent in 2 weeks. Minimum and maximum values reported for seeds tested at early maturity were 17.5 gamma and 243.5 gamma for soybeans and 20.8 gamma and 41.7 gamma per 100 gm. for cowpeas.

Carotene values are reported in the Sherman and Salmon studies on 45 varieties of soybeans and 9 varieties of cowpeas in the fresh green stage (68-70% moisture) and

samples from one or both of the crops of two seasons for 41 varieties of mature soybeans and 8 of cowpeas (6-9% moisture).

Rations for Laying Hens

By D. C. KENNARD and V. D. CHAMBERLIN,
Ohio Experiment Station

Three feed mixtures and four methods of feeding were employed in a trial involving six pens of White Leghorn pullets and extending over a period of 42 weeks. Pens 1, 2, and 5 received a 22-per cent protein mash and free choice of whole corn and whole oats. Grain was unrestricted for pen 1, but allowed for only 2 hr. daily to pens 2 and 5. In addition pen 5 received a supplement of dried skim milk fed in the mash. Pens 3 and 4 received a 32-per cent protein mash and free choice of corn and oats, the grain being restricted to 2 hr. daily for the latter. Pen 6 received unrestricted access to a whole oats-mash mixture containing 17.3 per cent protein.

On the basis of total feed consumed, the protein contents of the rations for pens 1 to 6 averaged 14.7, 15.3, 15.2, 16.3, 16.4, and 17.3 per cent, respectively, indicating that the hens have a remarkable ability to balance their diets properly with respect to protein content.

Total egg production ranged from 152 eggs per bird in pen 3 to 173 eggs per bird in pen 6. Feed consumption per dozen eggs produced ranged from 4.9 lb. in pen 1 to 5.25 lb. in pen 4, and returns from eggs over cost of feed per bird ranged from \$1.83 in pen 4 to \$2.18 in pen 6.

There was no significant difference in rates of mortality for the various groups, and the body weight of layers was similar in all cases. Apparently any of the methods, with the possible exception of No. 4, may be safely recommended.

Soybean Meal Used in Turkey Feed

Soybean meal proved a successful high protein vegetable concentrate for use in turkey feed, according to experiments by E. M. Funk and H. L. Kempster of the Missouri Experiment Station, as reported in Missouri Station Bulletin 414.

They used Bronze turkey poults in a series of experiments wherein cottonseed meal, corn gluten meal, and soybean oil meal were compared as protein supplements to a basal ration containing cereal ingredients, alfalfa leaf meal, salt, cod-liver oil, 10 percent meat scrap, and 5 percent dried skim milk. The vegetable proteins were used to the extent of 10 percent of the total ration in all cases.

Cottonseed meal and corn gluten meal were of equal value as protein supplements for starting and growing turkeys, while soybean oil meal was superior to either of them on the basis of growth rate and on the grade of the live birds and dressed birds. Also feather pigmentation was normal on the soybean oil meal ration, while rations containing either cottonseed meal or corn gluten meal produced feathers containing an abnormal amount of white. Soybean oil meal also possessed definite antiperiosis properties not contained in corn gluten meal.

Addition of bone-meal to the rations increased the incidence of slipped tendon, as did also the addition of manganese calcium to the corn gluten meal rations, while the addition of manganese sulfate reduced cases of slipped tendon to a minimum.

Late-hatched turkeys grew more slowly than early-hatched birds during the early weeks of life, but with the return of cooler weather growth speeded up to bring normal

size at market age. The average feed required to produce 1 lb. of gain increased from 2.67 lb. during the first month to 7.35 lb. for the seventh month.

Must Stamp Repackaged Feeds in Washington

Walter J. Robinson, director of agriculture for the state of Washington, in an order made effective last July 1, issued a new regulation covering the sale of concentrated commercial feeds in small packages. The regulation reads:

Retailer may make sales of small parcels taken from an original sack or other container, which original sack or other container bears a label as specified in Section 36, Chapter 211, Laws of 1939, or from a retail display bin or container which bears all of the labeling statements which appeared on the original package, and no labels will be required thereon, provided that the repackaging referred to shall be done in the presence of the purchaser.

Small parcels which are packed in advance of retail sales or for display purposes and which are taken from a regularly registered and properly labeled mix may be sold when the container bears the printed or rubber stamped legend, "The contents of this package have been taken from an original registered brand which fully complies with the provisions of Chapter 211, Laws of 1939."

Leghorns and Rocks Differ in Manganese Requirements

By W. V. GOLDING, P. J. SCHAIBLE, AND J. A. DAVIDSON, Michigan Agricultural Experiment Station

Ninety White Leghorn pullets were fed for eight months on a basal ration containing 9 parts per million of manganese and a similar number of birds were given the same ration supplemented with 50 p.p.m. of manganese. In the latter group, egg production was better but no significant difference was obtained in hatchability and no chondrodystrophy (illness from lack of nourishment) was observed, as had been reported in heavy breeds by other workers.

A second experiment was conducted using both White Leghorns and Barred Rocks on two different low-manganese basal rations, which were also supplemented with 50 p.p.m. of manganese. On the basal rations, Barred Rocks gave a hatchability of 59.7 and 58.7 per cent compared to 81.3 and 81.6 per cent when manganese was added. White Leghorns, on the other hand, on one low-manganese ration, gave 75.1 per cent hatchability and 85.3 per cent when manganese was added or 75 and 81.5 per cent if the first three hatches were not considered. Statistical analysis indicated that the differences in hatchability were significant for the Barred Rocks but not for the White Leghorns.

Egg production was improved in all instances when manganese was added to the low-manganese rations; the Barred Rocks were slightly more affected in this respect than the White Leghorns. Fertility showed considerable variation but was not correlated with the manganese

Hay Movement in July

Receipts and shipments of hay at the various markets during July, compared with July, 1939, in tons, were:

| | Receipts | | Shipments | |
|-----------------|----------|-------|-----------|------|
| | 1940 | 1939 | 1940 | 1939 |
| Boston | 275 | 242 | ... | ... |
| Chicago | 1,232 | 765 | 260 | 130 |
| Kansas City .. | 1,776 | 1,800 | 156 | 312 |
| St. Louis | 12 | 12 | 12 | 24 |

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content of the ration. Chondrodystrophy was almost entirely confined to the Barred Rocks on the low-manganese rations.

These results showed that there was a breed, or at least a strain, difference in the manganese requirements of laying birds for hatchability and possibly for egg production, the Barred Rocks being more sensitive to a lack of manganese than the White Leghorns.

Practical laying and breeding rations, would likely have sufficient manganese to fulfill the requirements of White Leghorns but an added manganese supplement is indicated for the heavy breeds.

A Few Feed Questions Answered

A convention feature that has swung to quick popularity in several states is the Information, Please panel feature started at the 1940 convention of the Western Grain & Feed Ass'n.

Delegates to the convention were invited to write on slips of paper the questions about feed that they wanted answered, and to drop these questions in a slotted box provided for the purpose.

In due time these questions were read to a board of expert feed men, who answered before a crowded assembly room, so that all could hear and learn the answers. The purpose was to "stump the experts," but the experts knew their stuff. Only three delegates were able to propound questions that the experts could not answer.

What do feed dealers want to know? The questions asked at that convention are a fair sample. Some of them follow, with their answers, as prepared by Cy Sievert, of the American Dry Milk Institute, one of the judging board at several of these convention features:

Calf Meal

Q: How much calf meal will a calf use in the first four months? A: Approximately 100 pounds. Some variation from this amount is possible, the amount of calf meal varying from 50 pounds to 200 pounds, but good feeding results will be had with approximately 100 pounds. Some attention must also be paid to the hay and additional grain that is fed.

Character of Meat

Q: Can feeds influence the character of pork or meat? A: Yes. Underfeeding will usually produce meat that is not so palatable. Liberal rations will produce meat that is well mottled with fat and is consequently more palatable. Furthermore, the character of the fat in the ration may also affect the character of the fat in the meat produced. For example, hogs fed on raw peanuts or soybeans and similar oily feeds will produce what is commonly known as soft pork. Soybean oil meal and peanut oil meal, however, will not do this since most of the fat has been extracted from these products.

Vitamins in Starter

Q: What vitamins should be included in a starting feed? A: All vitamins required by chicks, turkeys, or calves—depending on the

animal being started—should be included. For all practical purposes, we need worry only about vitamin A and D and riboflavin, since the others practically always are present in sufficient amount in the feed materials used in making high grade rations.

Iron in Ration

Q: In what available form can iron be added to the ration? A: A commonly used form is that of iron sulphate—ferrous sulphate, also commercially known as coppers. If desired, the iron can also be added in the form of a chloride, the citrate, or other soluble iron source. Sometimes, iron is added to rations in the form of iron oxide. There is some opinion that the oxide is not available altho there seems to be the opinion that a small amount of the oxide will become available, if it is needed.

Copper Sulphate

Q: What value has copper sulphate in poultry or livestock rations? Is this ingredient the same as iron-copper mixture? A: Copper sulphate sometimes is used because of medicinal values, but that use should come under the direction of a Doctor of Veterinary Medicine. Copper in the form of sulphate or other salt is sometimes used in very small amounts in poultry and live stock rations because copper seems to be necessary along with iron to furnish the elements needed for blood regeneration, when there is a shortage of red corpuscles, to overcome nutritional anemia. There is a difference of opinion regarding the need for added copper since many nutritionists believe that all commonly used feed materials contain the necessary trace of copper. When copper is added to a feed, a very small amount should be used as an appreciable amount of this necessary element may have deleterious effects. Copper sulphate is not the same as iron-copper mixture. Copper sulphate is a salt containing only the metal copper while the iron-copper mixture contains both iron and copper.

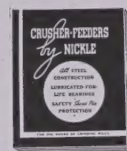
Federal Operation Costly

In the war year of government operation—1918—the ton-miles of traffic handled increased less than 3 per cent above that handled under private operation in 1917—but the expenses directly related to the handling of freight went up more than 50 per cent. In the second year of government operation—the peace year of 1919—freight traffic fell off, but the cost of handling it continued to rise. In that year the government moved the same amount of freight as the privately operated railroads had in 1916—but to do it cost the government 86 per cent more.

The much-publicized savings from reducing railroad service, closing stations and offices, cutting out advertising, and laying off sales forces, when compared with such huge increases in cost as that, are positively piddling.

The railroads have abundantly proved, since the World War, that they can do the major transportation job of this country, no matter what the emergency. During each one

of eight consecutive years they handled a freight tonnage far greater than that of the war year of 1918. In the peak year of 1929 they handled eight and one-quarter million more carloads than in 1918—and did it with 60,000 fewer freight cars and 5,000 fewer locomotives—and did it without congestion or car shortage.—Robert S. Henry.



EAR CORN CRUSHERS

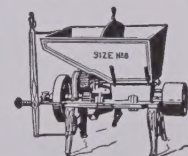
Bulletin 920 deals with the problem of feeding hammer and attrition mills. Send for your copy today—it's free.

• NICKLE ENGINEERING SAGINAW MICHIGAN

BOWSHER Crush Grind Feed Mills Mix

Rapidly crush ear corn (with or without husk) and grind all the small grains; either separately or mixed—mixed as they are being ground—not before or after. This saves time and labor.

"COMBINATION" MILLS



Use the famous Cone-Shape burrs. Light Draft. Large Capacity. Solidly Built. Long Life. Special sizes for the milling trade. Sacking or Wagon Box Elevator. Circular on request.

THE N. P. BOWSHER CO.

SOUTH BEND

INDIANA

CHICKENS TURKEYS

Their Feed and Care

Helping your farmer patrons to increase their profits from their flocks will also increase your business. These authoritative books will aid you when advising them.

POULTRY PRODUCTION—Lippincott and Card
A book complete with information needed in the successful raising of poultry. Newly revised. 603 pages, 215 illustrations. Weight 4 lbs., price \$4.00 plus postage.

PRACTICAL POULTRY FARMING—Hurd
Revised and enlarged edition, up-to-date. Contains all important discoveries in poultry production made in recent years. 480 pages, 200 illustrations. Weight 2 lbs. Price \$2.50 plus postage.

POULTRY HUSBANDRY—Jull
Contains a background of the poultry industry, the fundamental principles involved in various poultry practices, and important economic factors in producing and marketing poultry products. 548 pages, 167 illustrations. Weight 3 lbs, price \$4.00 plus postage.

TURKEY MANAGEMENT—Marsden and Martin
Because of the recognized ability of the authors, this, the first complete, non-technical treatise on turkey production should prove of great value to both large and small producers. 708 pages, 17 chapters, appendix and thorough index, 120 illustrations. Weight 3 lbs, price \$3.50 plus postage.

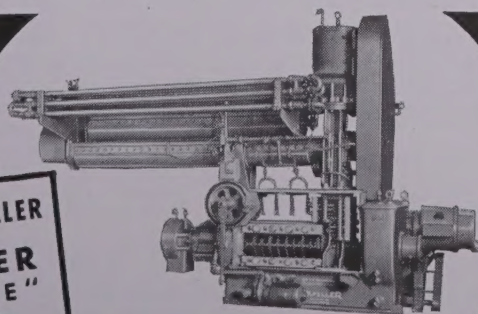
Nothing is more productive of profit than healthy poultry. These books will aid you in encouraging your patrons to raise the better types. Order them today.

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

332 S. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.



Only an EXPELLER
can make
EXPELLER
"NUT-LIKE"
Oil Meals

Expellers—the greatest value in pressing equipment—backed by 48 years experience in building continuous presses for pressing oleaginous seeds and nuts, and cracklings. Write for details.

THE V. D. ANDERSON CO.
1956 W. 96th St. • Cleveland, Ohio

How Direct Mail Advertising Brought Success to Hustlers

By A. E. HOLDEN

If you ask Don W. Strusaker or his partner, Ernest C. Hass how they sell the most feed, supplies and equipment at the lowest cost of sales they will say, without hesitation: Direct Mail Advertising.

For nearly 11 years the DandE Feed Co. of

card or letter. Our system employs the simplest method attainable, merely listing the various products we distribute, and quote the price. That's all there is to it, plus the oldest and most effective process in the world—end by Asking 'em to buy!



Above: D and E Feed Co., Ney, O., fits its men with uniforms. Below: D and E Co.'s warehouse, trucks and feed mill.

Ney, O., has employed this simple, inexpensive and effective method. Each year has produced substantial gains in volume of sales and profits, simultaneously developing wider diversification of goods, until this year of 1940, many tons of feed and supplies are sold—daily and delivered to their dealers within a 60 mile radius in their six trucks. Three of these trucks are giant trailer-type of 10 ton capacity, three smaller ones for lighter loads. What is even more important, a large per cent of these orders come in by telephone.

"The direct mail plan is as simple as it is inexpensive," Mr. Strusaker said. "First, you have something to sell—a line of quality products farmers need, and which feed dealers can sell at a fair profit. We compiled a list of all the feed dealers in our operating area, then began a systematic program of mailing circulars to this list every 30 days.

"We found direct mail advertising pays, but only when we kept it up according to this schedule. We find this plan holds old customers, and gets new ones. Direct mail is like calling on a prospect time and time again, only you can call on so many more, and so much oftener through the mails, also at much less expense.

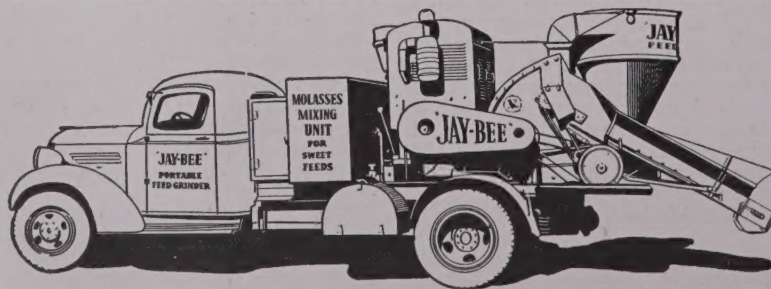
"Does one have to be an advertising expert to conduct a successful mailing campaign? The successful dealer is a practical merchant. He wants facts clearly, but tersely stated. There is nothing complicated about the effective sales

"How much produce can we expect to sell per mailing? How many new customers should we get from our circulars? We were told that direct mail advertising is cumulative in results. Controlled by law of averages just as is direct contact selling, given a quality product needed



Check the tag on every Bag!
Shows guarantee of carotene
content at time of manufacture;
dated for freshness.
Only Fernando gives this protection
on alfalfa purchases.

**FERNANDO VALLEY MILLING
& SUPPLY COMPANY
VAN NUYS, CALIFORNIA**



EXCLUSIVE FEATURES THAT MAKE 1941 "JAY BEE" PORTABLE OUTSTANDING PROFIT MAKER

ECONOMY of operation—easier and faster handling in transit, and in backing into small areas for grinding—feed delivery anywhere the customer wants his grist placed, even greater capacities than ever before: all tend to make the "Jay Bee" the world's greatest feed grinder value.

Fortify Your Business--Overcome Competition

THE alert stationary custom miller knows that much feed grinding is to be had, but it doesn't come to his plant. With the "Jay Bee" Portable, equipped to make molasses feeds, you will get extra

grinding, big jobs, extra profit on molasses and concentrate sales that you will not get at your plant. A free demonstration will prove its high profit possibilities. Write or wire quick for full details.

MODERNIZE YOUR LOCAL PLANT

Stationary mills from 10 H.P. to 200 H.P. Made by the Bossert Co., Inc., Utica, N. Y., builders of "Jay Bee" Hammer Mills for nearly a quarter century. Molasses mixers, batch mixers, corn crackers. Write for full description, prices, terms, etc.

J. B. Sedberry, Inc., Dept. 76, Franklin, Tenn.--Utica, N. Y.

John J. Woods & Sons, Jay Bee Sales Co., Kansas City, Mo.
J. B. Sedberry Co., 2608 So. Wells St., Chicago, Ill.—A. E. Thompson Co., 817 Washington Ave. N., Minneapolis, Minn.—Jay Bee Sales Co., 395 Broadway, New York—Jackson, Tenn.—Moultrie, Ga.—Atlanta, Ga.—T. G. Holland, 429 Kathmere Rd., Brookline, Del. Co., Pa.—Jay Bee of Texas, 705 Ross Ave., Dallas, Texas—Jay Bee Sales Company, 436 Starks Bldg., Louisville, Kentucky.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS Consolidated

by the public, the first mailing should pull 2 per cent of orders—20 new customers or interested prospects per 1000. The second mailing, having the weight of your previous series, brings 3 to 4 per cent. The third mailing, as much as 5 per cent, or 50 new customers out of a 1000.

"But regardless of whether the prospect becomes a customer, he is kept on our mailing list, that is, so long as he remains in business and is listed as a desirable account on our books. Maybe you'll wonder why so and so never sends in an order, than some day along comes a telephone order for a ton of feed, or a score of orders for other material we handle."

Further to advance their merchandising campaigns, the company issues similar advertising cards with consumer quotations, direct to farmers to create demand and help retailers sell more goods. These cards are merely sent out to rural box holders under a special government permit, costing 1c to mail.

"Several years ago we conceived the idea that our plan would work better, that we could get more orders oftener and with less sales expense if we granted our dealer customers the privilege of telephoning their orders in, reversing charges. This worked like magic. Today fully 99 per cent of our bulk orders come in by telephone. Expensive? Not in the least. The average cost per order is about 30 cents. Compare that with the cost of a personal trip to each individual customer every 30 days. Besides, it's the best safeguard we know of to hold our customers.

"Another factor which dove-tails with the sales program, is immediate delivery. We fill all orders on day received by noon or early afternoon in one of our six trucks."

But getting back to the direct mail advertising, the questions arise, what does it cost? Does it involve a lot of weary detail? How much, if any equipment is necessary to round out the program? The mailing cards are the most inexpensive part of their plan. Stock, printing and postage cost, about \$25 per thou-

sand, or 2½c per name per mailing. This is based on 1c postage. Letters under first class mail approximate \$50 per thousand, or 5 cents per name.

Mr. Strusaker compiles his own advertising copy and quotations. The entire program occupies about one day out of each month to attend to this profitable program. In addition to the addressograph, he has a typewriter for making his mimeograph stencils, and one high speed self-feeding, self-slip sheeting mimeograph, which he uses to issue each series of cards or letters. It will turn out from a few hundred to many thousands of copies from each stencil, at a cost of about 30 cents per thousand, not including paper. This machine is wholly automatic, other than turning the cylinder handle, thus running off about 100 copies per minute. And above all, fast, accurate and attractive work.

In summation, the foregoing is a simple explanation of a plan that built up one of the most prosperous feed organizations. It is a far cry from their humble beginning in 1929, when with a limited capital, they had to buy their equipment on deferred payments, and installed the machines with their own hands. Then while Ernest Hass was scooping up oats and corn, grinding and mixing grains, Don was out in his old Ford drumming up orders from farmers for custom grinding. It was tough going at first, and neither took a salary for several months. Later, they turned their local business over to retailers, and began branching out until they now operate wholesale exclusively in a 60 mile radius, serving hundreds of active dealers for their own, and scores of other nationally advertised products.

Out of the profits, they have installed and paid for a 1½ ton Munson Mixer, a Kelly Duplex cracker, William BX Speed King grinder, a Sidney I-ton mixer, a pre-mixing machine for cod liver oil, a Singer bag-sewing machine, and last, but not least, a 100 h. p. diesel engine, which they claim has saved them \$1000 a year, on power alone, interest, repairs and

depreciation included. Several additions have been made to the original mill.

Quality of merchandise and service has had much to do with their progress. Efficient equipment and an economical power plant have played their part, but in the final analysis, Direct Mail Advertising comes in for the Lion's share of credit for their success.

Loan Area on Warehoused Barley Enlarged

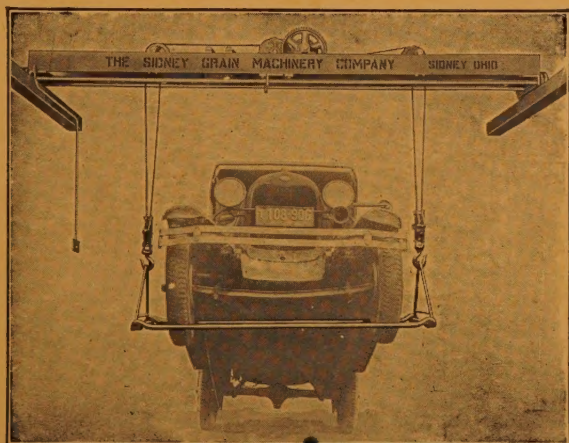
The original announcement by the C.C.C. limiting the area in which loans would be made on warehouse barley has been superseded by "Barley Circular Letter No. 2," stating that:

Loans will be made available on eligible barley when stored in approved public grain warehouses in the states of California, Kansas, Oklahoma, Oregon, Texas, Washington, and the following counties in the State of Idaho: Boundary, Bonner, Kootenai, Benewah, Shoshone, Latah, Clearwater, Nez Perce, Lewis, and Idaho, or when stored on farms in the following counties: all counties in California, Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

A differential of 7c per bushel is made between loans on which the producer pays the handling and storage charges and on loans where the lien for charges has not been waived and may have to be paid by the C.C.C.

The loan value is 35c per bushel on No. 1 barley, and 27c if charges are not waived.

Experiment station personnel has increased nearly 10% in the last 3 years and now totals 4,800, of whom 50% are full time workers.



SIDNEY TRAVELING TRUCK DUMP

designed for your driveway
with
special geared motor unit and push button
control.

**STURDY
SILENT
FAST**

Send for descriptive literature.

**THE SIDNEY GRAIN MACHINERY COMPANY
SIDNEY, OHIO**

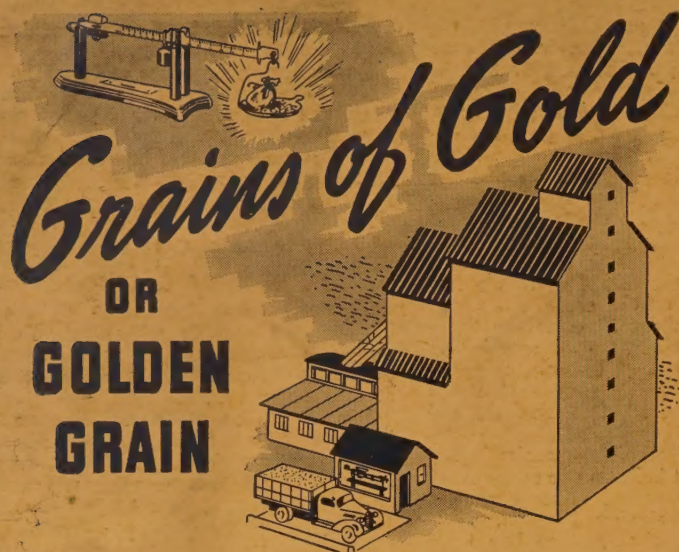


Dust shortens the lives of both men and machinery. Specific information on application of dust control methods in your plant is available for the asking. An inquiry may be the means of saving your investment!

MILL MUTUAL FIRE PREVENTION BUREAU

400 West Madison Street • Chicago

[FREE BOOKLET! Write us today for your copy of our illustrated booklet, "The Control of Dust in Grain Handling and Processing Plants."]

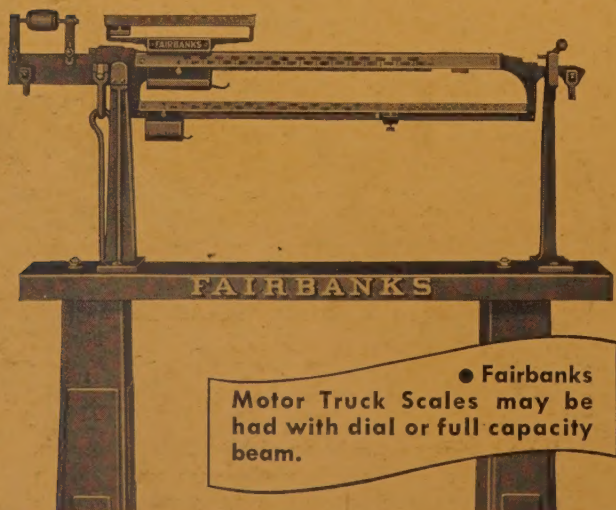


Grains of Gold

OR
GOLDEN
GRAIN

Fairbanks Scales for the Accurate Weigh

Fairbanks Scales for weighing grains of gold differ vastly from those for weighing truckloads of golden grain... but not in the one thing that made Fairbanks the greatest name in weighing. That is *accuracy*... and we mean accuracy that is sustained over many long years of hard service... the accuracy that has the confidence of buyer and seller alike the world over. It is a plus value worth having in your scales. Fairbanks, Morse & Co., Department 37, 600 South Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. Branches and service stations throughout the United States and Canada.



● Fairbanks Motor Truck Scales may be had with dial or full capacity beam.

7704-SA22.25

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PUMPS
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY
FAIRBANKS SCALES
RAILROAD EQUIPMENT

WATER SYSTEMS
WASHERS-TRIMMERS
FARM EQUIPMENT
STONERS
AIR CONDITIONERS



Scales

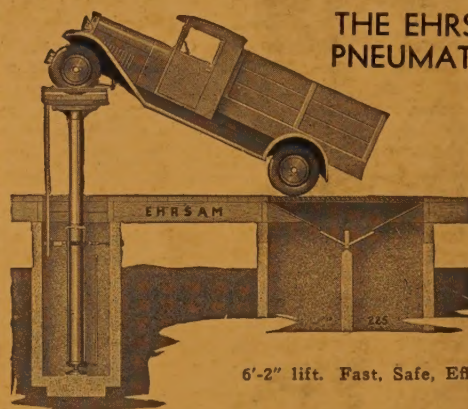
EHR SAM TRUCK LIFTS

THE EHR SAM
IMPROVED OVER-
HEAD ELECTRIC
LIFT



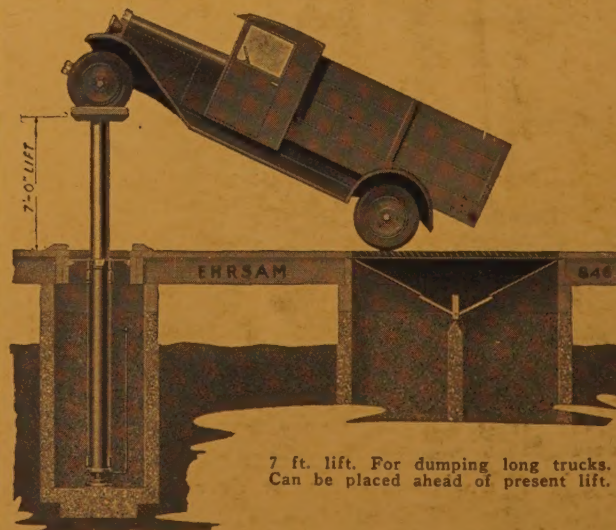
Made in two sizes, with 3-H.P. and 5-H.P. motors. Has from one to two feet more lift than conventional type.

THE EHR SAM STD.
PNEUMATIC LIFT



6'-2" lift. Fast, Safe, Efficient.

THE EHR SAM STYLE B PNEUMATIC LIFT



7 ft. lift. For dumping long trucks. Can be placed ahead of present lift.

Write for new catalogue No. 439

THE J.B.EHR SAM & SONS MFG. CO.

ENTERPRISE, KANSAS

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Ralph K. Albert, 902 Southland Life Bldg., Dallas